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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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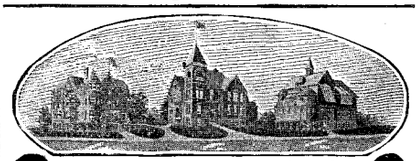

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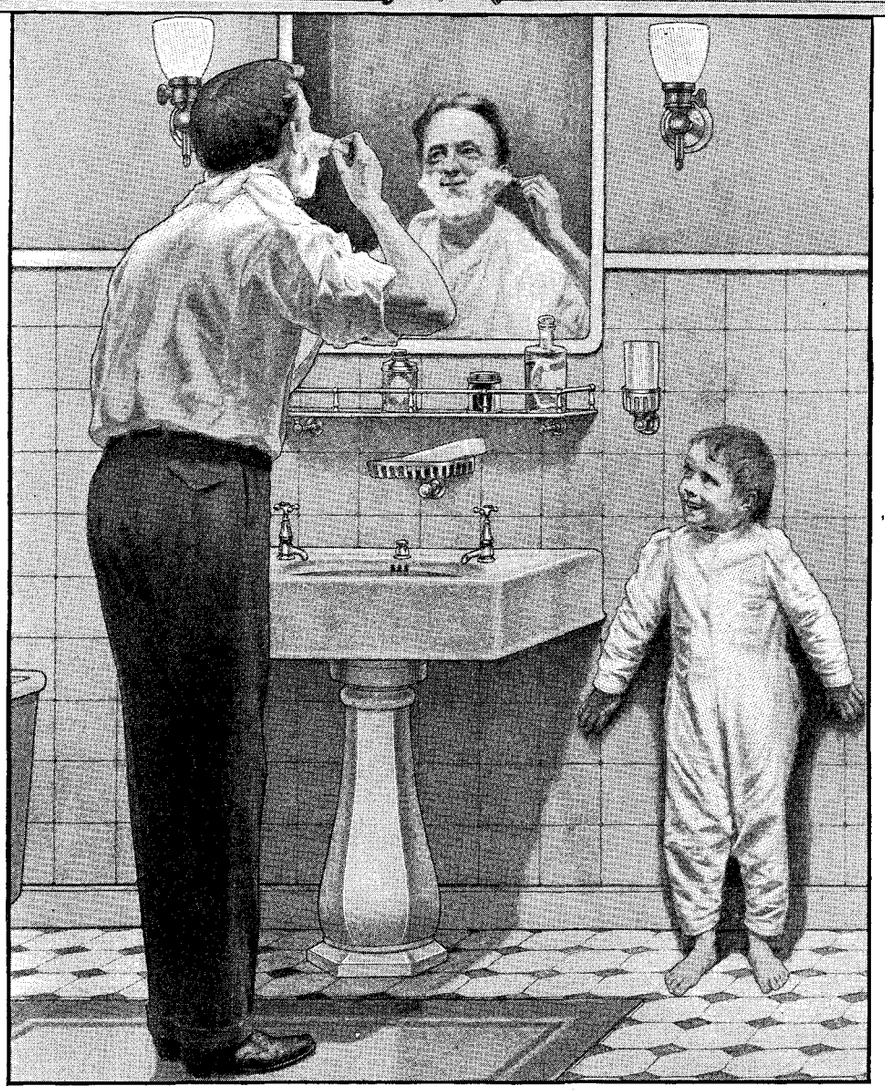

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SIZING UP THE LA FOLLETTE BOOM

IT IS DUTY, not ambition, according to one of his most eminent supporters, that calls Senator La Follette to enter the race against President Taft for the Republican presidential nomination in 1912. Altho the formal launching of this insurgent boom is yet to come, its "authoritative announcement" by the Washington correspondents has already led the editors to reveal their attitude toward it; and several of the popular magazines have anticipated the event with personal articles about "Fighting Bob" of Wisconsin. The announcement of his candidacy, as sent out by the United Press news service on June 17, reads:

"Senator Robert M. La Follette is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. This statement was made to-day with his knowledge and consent. His friends say that he is in the field, prepared to battle to the end with the 'entrenched army' of President Taft."

The Milwaukee *Journal's* staff correspondent supplements this statement with the information that Senator La Follette not only "will have the support of a majority of the Progressives in Congress," but "will be supported enthusiastically by many prominent Progressives throughout the country who are now being claimed for President Taft." La Follette men "estimate that their candidate will enter the convention with the solid delegation from Wisconsin and sufficient supporters from other States to give him one-third of the delegates; they put California, Oregon, Washington, and Kansas in the La Follette column." The Progressives, we read, will go into the contest with the cry: "La Follette and a chance to win, or Taft and sure defeat." He will appeal to "enlightened public opinion" on a Progressive platform and in the light of "his achievements in Wisconsin and the record of his seven years in the Senate." To quote this correspondent further:

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THE LA FOLLETTE "FIGHTING FACE."

A magazine writer describes Senator La Follette's face as "mobile, attractive when it is lighted with a smile, but stern and set and impressive when he is fighting—a real fighter's face."

"La Follette will defer issuing a formal announcement until the campaign is more fully developed and voters begin to give more serious attention to their choice among the candidates for White House honors. When he comes to the front, it is said, he will issue a statement calculated to give the public a clear understanding of the issues and what he thinks is the advisability of lining up with the forward movement of the Progressives. He will tell of his fight to free Wisconsin from exploitation by holders of special privileges and may quote Roosevelt, who, during a recent visit to Wisconsin, said: 'It is a model State.'

"In the convention the Progressives will undertake to make a demonstration, they say, that will impress the mass of delegates with a realization that President Taft is not the popular choice of the Republican voters for renomination. The La Follette men contend that the Taft support will be based largely on Southern office-holders, who will elect themselves delegates, and delegates in rockribbed Republican States."

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, one of the leaders of Progressive Republicanism, indorses La Follette's candidacy, and explains its meaning in a widely quoted interview, as follows:

"The evident domination of the trusts in the framing of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, and their arrogant attempt to secure other reactionary legislation since then, aroused the great mass of real Republicans, not only to protest against such reactionary tendencies, but to demand a continuation and extension of Progressive policies; and it is most natural that this aroused sentiment should seek a presidential candidate in sympathy with such sentiment. It has been evident for some time that the rank and file of the party would not submit to existing conditions without a determined effort to get some one who would stand for what it regards as real Republicanism.

"The call for such a leadership must be regarded as a call to duty rather than the lure of ambition; for, as pointed out

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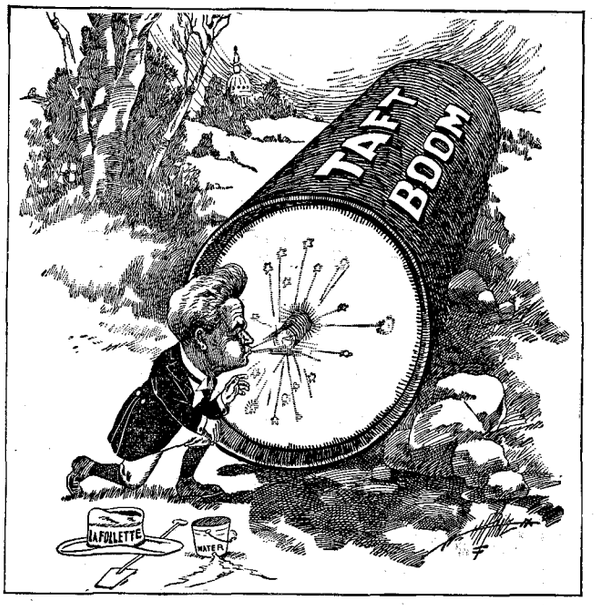
by Senator Bourne, an incumbent of the Presidential office has, through patronage, a great advantage. By common consent this call seems to have centered upon Senator La Follette, and that the rank and file, in seeking a leader in the struggle for the people, should turn to him is but natural. His loyalty to



"NOW WATCH ME BLOW IT OUT."
—Manz in the Washington *Herald*.

the principles for which the overwhelming majority of the Republican party stands is not only unquestioned, but he has shown the qualities of a constructive statesman. If nominated and elected he would, in his service to the people, redeem the promises of 1908 in their letter and spirit, the spirit of progressive, constructive policies."

Senator Clapp's indorsement, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe* (Rep.), is interpreted by La Follette's friends to mean that "Minnesota is likely to be wrested from the Taft column." At the White House Senator La Follette's boom has been recognized by the cancellation of the President's proposed speaking-tour of Wisconsin in September, Mr. Taft, it is explained, not wanting to lay himself open to the charge of "poaching on the Senator's political preserves." "Nevertheless," a dispatch from the capital to the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) tells us, "friends of the President are proceeding with the certainty that he will be nominated without much, if any, opposition." This certainty seems to be shared at present by a majority of the newspapers. The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) states that Senator Cummins (Rep.) of Iowa, a leading Progressive, refused to sign a petition begging Senator La Follette to announce his candidacy, one of his reasons being that the Wisconsin Senator could not be nominated in any event, and that it was not fair to ask him to make "a useless sacrifice." Besides, adds the Chicago paper, President Taft has become of late "a better Progressive than La Follette," so why not "start a movement at this highly auspicious time to make his renomination unanimous?" The New York *Globe* agrees that the President "is at least half Progressive," and reads the signs to mean that the Progressive organization is "in imminent danger of going to pieces." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) thinks an appropriate motto of the La Follette boom would be: "If I am so soon done for, what was I begun for?" The Springfield *Union* (Rep.), however, while convinced that Senator La Follette "stands no chance of being nominated for President next year by the Republican party," nevertheless praises his courage in entering the field, and predicts that his candidacy "will do no harm and may easily be productive of good to the party and the country." To quote further:

"The candidacy of La Follette holds no promise for him, we believe, so far as 1912 is concerned, but it may have the effect of placing the party in a better light with the progressive element of both parties by forcing a squarer declaration for progressive policies and insuring the nomination of a Progressive candidate for Vice-President, if such insurance is needed. For that reason, we welcome it."

And the Insurgent Republican New York *Press* reads in Mr. La Follette's candidacy the message that "there will be no Republican bolt in 1912 by a group of Insurgent leaders opposed to Mr. Taft." It goes on to explain:

"In contesting for the prize Mr. La Follette practically pledges himself to abide by the decision of the National Convention, whatever it may be. That was what he did when Roosevelt was nominated, in spite of the gross indignity put upon the legally elected Wisconsin delegation to Chicago by throwing it through the skylight and giving the seats rightfully belonging to the La Follette men to those who were in a small minority of the Wisconsin Republican party. Again in 1908, when the La Follette people were defeated in the convention on every proposition they fought for, Senator La Follette loyally indorsed the Taft-Sherman ticket.

"The Wisconsin leader is in the habit of fighting within the party. And he is not the kind of man to compete for a prize and then refuse to congratulate the winner if he is the loser. Thus there could be no better guaranty against an Insurgent bolt of the Taft nomination next year, which at this time appears to be as good as certain, than the announcement that the name of the chief Insurgent will be presented to the next Republican National Convention for the Presidency."

The same paper gives the insurgents credit for "nearly everything that the Republican party can 'point with pride' to in its 1912 platform." And the recognized leader of the insurgents is Robert Marion La Follette. Having won his spurs in a ten-years' battle against machine politics and corruption in Wisconsin—a battle which established popular and progressive government in that State—in 1905 he was elected to the United States Senate. There his reputation as a radical and innovator, we are told, had preceded him, and the attitude of his Republican colleagues was not only one of coldness, but of ridicule. Yet

"OUCH!"
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

he is now referred to as "the new master of the Senate," the man whose name appears in the Washington dispatches more often than any other except President Taft's.

"A small man, with a long body and short legs," is the way Mr. Samuel G. Blythe, in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening*

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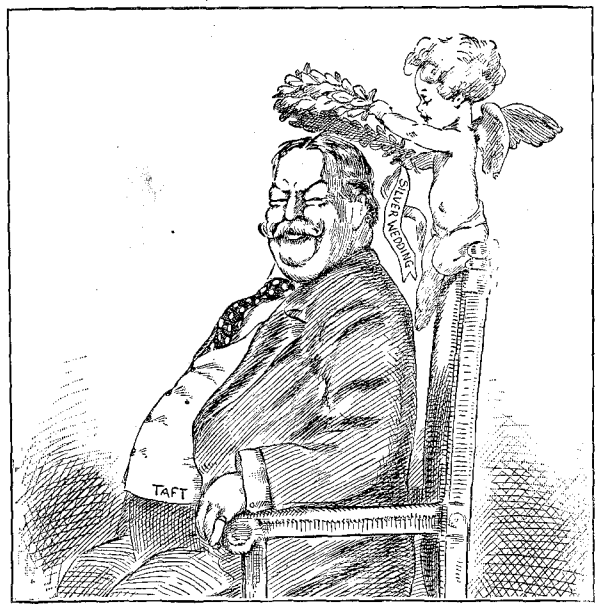
MR. TAFT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.



HIS CORONATION.
—Ketten in the New York *Evening World.*

MRS. TAFT AS A BRIDE.

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THE SILVER WEDDING GROUP.

At the President's right sit Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Charles Anderson. At his left are Aunt Delia Torrey and Mrs. Henry W. Taft. Standing, from the reader's left to right, are Robert Taft, Miss Herron, Horace Taft, Helen Taft, Henry W. Taft, and Charles Taft.

A PRESIDENTIAL VICTORY FOR SILVER AT LAST.

Post, describes the Wisconsin Senator's physical appearance. Turning to the details which complete the picture we read:

"He has a big head, a high forehead, and accentuates the height of that forehead by brushing his hair straight up. He is not a slight man, but is stocky and solidly built. He has a mobile face, attractive when it is lighted with a smile—as it most frequently is—but stern and set and impressive when he is fighting—a real fighter's face. His voice has an agreeable resonance; his gestures are graceful and appropriate; his earnestness is so intense it makes you feel rather ashamed because you do not agree with him—if it so happens you do not."

Altho the popular impression of La Follette is that of the aggressive and indomitable fighter, writes Mr. William Bayard Hale in *The World's Work*, he is also "one of our deepest, most painstaking, and most cautious students, a man who speaks only after months, even years, of investigation, and not then unless he has arrived at a constructive conclusion, not until he has worked out a remedy for the outward conditions he has discovered and pondered." But thanks to his instinct for the dramatic, adds Mr. Hale, he is "a pageant all by himself."

A HOMICIDE A DAY IN CHICAGO.—America's unenviable preeminence in murder is emphasized again by a table published in the Chicago *Tribune* on June 16, showing that, in the 601 days since October 22, 1909, the date of the latest execution in that county, there had been 548 homicides in Chicago—almost one a day. Of these, 223 were outright murders. Police Chief McWeeny believes the prevalence of murder there is partly due to the fact that it is so easy to buy and carry a revolver. The law does not permit the police to search people indiscriminately for weapons, and he believes the law should be changed. He said to a *Tribune* reporter:

"The ease with which a revolver can be discharged appeals

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too much to the weak-minded individual. Few men have the actual physical courage to use a knife; the thought of blood, of physical battle, of possible disarmament and death, deters them. The coward is not, as is popularly supposed, the knife-user. Your real coward uses a gun. He uses a gun because he can use it from a distance, because it minimizes his personal danger, because it is a safer and surer weapon.

"Most of the murders the police deal with now are committed by cowards. It is so much easier for the coward to commit murder now than it used to be. It is the brand of killing that has increased with the manufacture and use of revolvers—especially automatic ten-shot pistols."

The root of this evil "lies in the unthinking and mistaken sentimentality and lax good-nature of our people," says the same paper editorially, for "it is difficult to get a jury to convict. . . . We are morally indolent." Then politics, too, has its bad influence on the police, on the prosecuting authorities, and even on the judges, and "the law's delay" prevents speedy justice:

"Against this evil the American people must set themselves conscientiously, refusing to accept as respectable the businessman who corrupts officials or evades the law, upholding those in public life who faithfully perform their duty, choosing more carefully those who are to administer law, punishing more certainly those who are unfaithful or indifferent to its equal execution."

THE DOLLAR AND THE DIPLOMAT

THERE WAS a coronation of "dollar diplomacy" in London last week, remark several objecting papers which do not like to see America represented by one who seems to typify the "interests." Mr. John Hays Hammond was our special envoy, and in the high honor given to this "old associate of Barney Barnato and representative of Morgan and Guggenheim syndicate finance, dollar diplomacy receives its most signal official recognition," declares the New York *World* (Dem.). Most suggestive is "the selection for this purely honorary mission of a man not eminent for letters, learning, or public services, but of financial antecedents merely, and who conceives of his ambassadorship as 'not to be perfunctorily discharged' but employed to cement commercial relations." And *The World* concludes: "A promoter at the Court of St. James's as the personal envoy of the President of the United States is a radical departure from old ideals of diplomacy."

To the New York *Call* (Soc.), which looks with as much disfavor on Mr. Hammond as does its Democratic contemporary, the "old ideals of diplomacy" do not loom so important as do the new ideals of "working-class consciousness." This is the age of "dollar diplomacy, dollar business, dollar religion, dollar law, dollar matrimony, dollar politics, and dollar honor," and in America's representation at the Coronation, thinks *The Call*, it was no more in evidence than "in the representation of other countries."

Yet it must not be imagined that the Hammond appointment raised any great storm of disapproval, or even that the "dollar diplomacy" of Secretary Knox has been condemned by the press of the country. Indeed, according to the Washington *Times* (Ind.), the chief condemnation of this policy lies solely in the damning effect of an unfortunate phrase. "What some contemptuously call dollar diplomacy," the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) would rename "peace and prosperity" diplomacy. All it means to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* is "that the United States shall take a financial as well as a moral interest in the neighboring peoples." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), and New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), three papers seldom to be found on the same side of a political issue, are in hearty accord in support of this policy of the present Administration.

The Honduran treaty, the most recent embodiment of dollar diplomacy, now awaiting confirmation by the Senate, follows the precedent of the San Domingo agreement of the Roosevelt administration. A New York *Times* dispatch describes it briefly:

"The treaty provides for a loan to Honduras of $10,000,000 by American bankers for the liquidation of the Honduran national debt, amounting on paper to $125,000,000. A lien on customs receipts will secure the loan, and the American interests will appoint, with the President's approval, a collector of customs to see to it that a definite portion of the Honduran revenues go to a fund for paying off the loan. Of the loan, $7,500,000 is to be paid at once. The part of the United States Government is to enter into agreements with other Governments whose nationals have *bona fide* claims against Honduras and to arrange for the gradual settlement of those claims."

A similar convention with Nicaragua has been signed by Secretary Knox. This contemplates, among other things, the settlement of claims dating from the Zelaya régime. A resident in the Nicaraguan capital tells of the "pitiful state of decadence" in the country, but in a letter printed in the New York *Tribune* speaks of the "hope that once the American loan is obtained or signed there will be an improvement."

Yet from the standpoint of American finance this "dollar diplomacy" is a "humbug and a cheat," argues Mr. W. H. Allen in *Moody's Magazine* (N. Y.). And the same words are applied to the South American loans. This writer reasons, with figures and authoritative quotations to support him, that we have no money to loan, that we have to borrow enormous sums from Europe, that we are a debtor, not a creditor, nation. The American firms financing our foreign loans have really been representing foreign investors, avers Mr. Allen. In all this, he concludes, lies "the humbug—and the cheat—of Dollar Diplomacy. Trying to make people believe that this country is a great creditor nation, at a time when it is borrowing more heavily abroad to avert grave financial disasters than in any former period of its history."

THE SENATE OVERTURN AND THE TARIFF OUTLOOK

THAT THE LID should have been blown off the tariff question by a vote of the United States Senate, the fortress of protection, seems in itself to have startled even the seasoned Washington correspondents, and their surprize is not lessened by the part played in this event by the Finance Committee, which constitutes the inner citadel of that fortress. On June 21 Senator Gore (Dem., Okla.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report the Wool Bill—fresh from a triumphal passage through the House—back to the Senate not later than July 10. This resolution was adopted, the vote of 39 to 18 revealing the surprizing fact that 16 Republican Senators, including all the insurgents, had voted with the Democrats in favor of it. "The Republicans are no longer in control of the Senate," exclaimed Senator Penrose (Rep., Pa.), head of the once all-powerful Finance Committee. The next day this committee returned both the Wool Bill and the Farmers' Free List Bill to the open Senate with adverse recommendations, Senator Penrose declaring, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that hearings occupying less than ten months on so complicated a subject as Schedule K would be useless, so "the bill might as well be reported to-day as on July 10." This means, as the correspondents point out, that these important tariff measures have passed one of the most serious dangers which lurked in their path, that of slaughter or indefinite detention in committee, and that they are now, like the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement, assured a trial before the open Senate in plain view of the whole nation.

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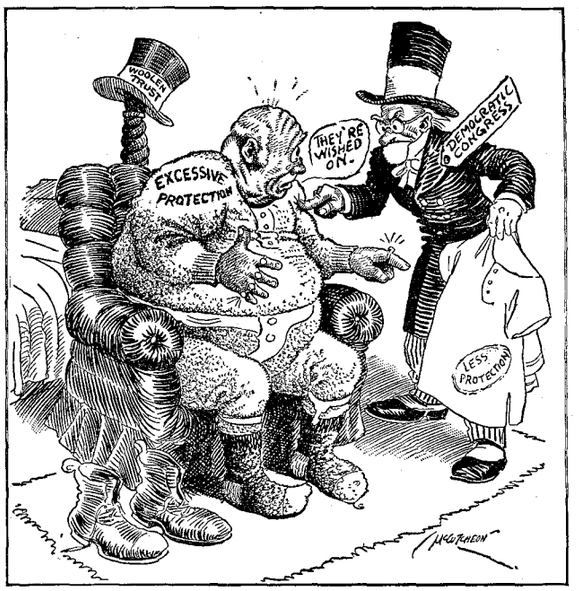
U.S. FASHION PLATE
NIFTY SUIT DESIGNED TO FURTHER TRADE
WHAT KIND OF A JOKE IS THIS!
SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW
ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM
PREDATORY WEALTH

LATEST STYLE IN GOVERNMENT SUITS.
—Culver in the Los Angeles *Express*.



CONGRESS—"Time to take 'em off! You don't need so much protection any more." —McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

HARD TO SUIT.

"General revision has started and will continue until the whole Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law has been revised," declares Mr. Angus McSween, Washington correspondent of Philadelphia's Progressive Republican organ, *The North American*, and he predicts that the wool, cotton, iron and steel, and sugar schedules will be revised before the Reciprocity Bill is acted upon, and that the result will be "such a blow to special privilege as it has not yet received." As authority for his prediction that general tariff legislation would be given precedence over the Reciprocity agreement he names "Senators Nelson, Cummins, Crawford, La Follette, Jones, and other Republican insurgents from Northwestern States." Mr. McSween tells us that Senator La Follette favors a coupling of certain revised tariff schedules with the Reciprocity Bill, so that the President would be compelled to pass them or veto his pet measure; and he quotes the Wisconsin Senator as saying:

"I believe the Executive who got his election on the promise of a downward revision of the tariff will not dare withhold his approval from a bill that enacts into law this Canadian pact and at the same time enacts reductions in duty in these important tariff schedules."

And Senator Cummins of Iowa, who stands only second to La Follette in insurgent counsels, declares his belief that Congress has just launched upon "a revision of the tariff from beginning to end," and states that:

"My vote shall not be cast for the adjournment of this session, provided the Canadian Reciprocity Bill passes, until all tariff schedules containing injustices have been changed. At the same moment that this agreement passes we should take from the shoulders of the people the unjust taxation under which they labor."

Of the political consequences of these sudden developments in the Senate Mr. McSween says:

"They make doubtful the renomination of the President; his reelection has long been thought impossible. But now it is seen, even by his supporters, that the special privilege interests, which have fought against such a revision of the tariff as is now assured, must blame the President for making possible the present situation."

Political prophets are specially concerned over the effect of the new Senate alinement on the fate of the Canadian Reciprocity agreement, and their predictions are a good deal at variance. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) maintains that the coalition of Republicans and Democrats was due chiefly to a desire to defeat reciprocity, and asserts confidently that all the Republicans who were parties to this coalition "are opposed to reciprocity, without regard to their previous tariff record." "Through the revolutionary upheaval in the Senate immediate and wide-spread revision of the entire tariff is assured, with reciprocity indefinitely postponed and its ultimate fate left hanging in the balance," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Journal* (Ind.). As Senator Smoot (Rep.) sees it, however, "reciprocity has reached some complications," but the Democratic-Republican alliance of June 21 "will not hold together when the test of a crisis comes." Senator Borah, insurgent Republican from Idaho, thinks that the reciprocity agreement can be saved "if its supporters are willing to join in a general revision of the tariff," but otherwise "it is in danger."

On the other hand we are assured by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), that the Democratic Senators are determined to guard the reciprocity agreement in spite of their coalition with the insurgents, and that "their stand for the bill without amendment is firmer than ever." "Reciprocity is not beaten," the correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) declares, and John Temple Graves writes to the New York *American* (Ind.), that "sober second thought" in Washington concedes that the cause is actually strengthened. Senator Penrose characterizes the Senate coalition as "a rope of sand," and says that "if its purpose was to defeat reciprocity it will fail." Even Senator Bailey (Dem., Tex.), an avowed opponent of the measure, doesn't believe that the Senate situation has killed the reciprocity agreement altho he "had hoped it would." The agreement, says Senator La Follette, "will be delayed, but it will surely pass, and with amendment." Senator Burton (Rep., O.), a close confidant of the President, affirms that the reciprocity bill "is not in the critical position represented in current reports," but at the same time he admits that the coalition lays it open to two dangers—"first, that amendments will be proposed so that those who favor the agreement itself will feel compelled to vote against it; second, that it will be so loaded down as to merit a Presidential

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veto." And "a Democratic Senator of progressive tendencies" is quoted by the New York *Evening Mail's* Washington correspondent as declaring that "in general, the Democratic position is not to imperil reciprocity." He adds, however, that a large element of uncertainty is now introduced by the fact that "the Senate is not responsive to a definite political control—it is a ship which has lost its rudder." The situation from the Democratic point of view is thus described in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* (Dem.):

"The Senate Democrats will adhere] to the program arranged by the Democrats of the House. Unity of action and party harmony will be maintained. No step will be taken without consultation between Democratic leaders in each branch of Congress.

"The Canadian reciprocity agreement will be passed without amendment of any kind. It will be prest for early passage. It will not be sidetracked until the tariff bills are out of the way. The Democrats are overwhelmingly for it and will have sufficient assistance from the regular Republicans to muster a two-to-one vote.

"Determined efforts will be made to pass the Farmers' Free List and Wool bills as separate measures. Responsibility for their failure will be placed on whichever Republican faction refuses to support them."

CURING THE "CURE" EVIL

THE PECULIAR fact that as soon as a sufferer is pronounced incurable he is willing to buy anything labeled a "cure" for his disease, or a cure-all for everything that afflicts the human race, makes our editorial observers specially regret the possibility that Congress may postpone action on this kind of fraud. The legislators are so busy wrestling with tariff problems, say the Washington correspondents, that the makers of cure-all compounds that cure nothing may be able to continue their lucrative quackery till the next session of Congress. It was a surprize to the press when the Supreme Court found that the Pure Food and Drugs Act failed to prohibit labeling a medicine a "cure" when it did not cure, and they universally commend the President's special message asking for supplementary legislation which will stop the sale of "worthless nostrums labeled with misstatements of fact as to their physiological action." A bill bearing on this subject has been introduced by Congressman Sherley (Dem., Ky.), and is expected to pass the House, tho the Washington correspondents doubt that the Senate will act upon it at this session.

Speedy action is strongly urged by the New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, the Washington *Post*, and many other papers. The New York *Times* calls attention to a compound whose maker pleaded guilty to fraud under the present law, before the Supreme Court decision, in labeling a preparation made up chiefly of arsenic and strychnine as:

"A brain, blood, and nerve food; especially prepared for the treatment of dyspepsia, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, catarrh, consumption, locomotor ataxia, wasting diseases, nervous diseases, nervous debility, and all kindred diseases resulting from a worn-out nervous system."

The case bringing out this much criticized decision from the Supreme bench originated, the Philadelphia *North American* reminds its readers, in a District Court in Missouri:

"A man was arrested under the National Food and Drugs Act, charged with selling certain medicines as a cure for cancer, knowing that they were worthless.

"These concoctions were labeled as cancer cures, and the labels bore the words, 'Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.' Thus, to the unwary, it was made to seem that the very act which was passed to prevent fraud was a guaranty of the efficacy of the medicine, which, according to the indictment, 'was wholly worthless,' as, it was further stated, the manufacturer well knew.

"The District Court quashed the indictment on the ground that the Act of Congress intended to prevent the labeling or branding of the container as to the quantity and composition of the ingredients, but not as to their curative properties.

"The decision of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Holmes, sustains this contention of the lower court."

But there was a dissenting opinion, much to the joy of *The North American*, written by Justice Hughes, and indorsed by Justices Day and Harlan. After reviewing the history of the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Law of 1906, Justice Hughes notes that the clause bearing on the case under consideration was finally worded to prohibit "any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular." "Reading the act with the sole purpose of giving effect to the intent of Congress," the dissenting Justice "can not escape the conclusion that it was designed to cover false and misleading statements of fact on the package or labels of articles intended for curative purposes, altho the statements relate to curative properties." Continuing *The North American's* editorial on the decision:

"As showing that even the swindlers themselves accepted this meaning of the law, Justice Hughes cites six of the thirty cases in which they made no defense or pleaded guilty.

"One of these concoctions was offered as 'The Great Cure for Diphtheria.' Another was sold as a 'Pneumonia Cure.' A third represented that it 'Repairs and Rejuvenates the Eye and Sight.' Another was sold as a cure for Bright's disease, and still another, 'Cancerine,' was represented to be a cure for cancer.

"In every one of these cases the offender pleaded guilty. Every one of those offenders may, under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court, resume business, deal out the stuff which he has admitted to be worthless, take the money of men and women dying of cancer or Bright's disease, hasten victims of pneumonia into their graves, when honest medical advice might save them, or deceive people with failing sight, until too late for them to be saved from darkness. . . . . .

"It seems to us that Justice Hughes leaves no particle of doubt that Congress intended to prevent such frauds when it framed the act."

Admitting that "the lid blew off the quack-remedy Gehenna" after the Supreme Court decision, the Newark *News* doubts, nevertheless, whether the projected legislation "is the way to wipe out the grievous evils of the lying advertisement, the worthless guaranty, and the crook behind them." And so *The News* goes on to point out some difficulties. The curative effect of most drugs is problematical at best, and not even experts can safely prophesy. Second, there is the fake testimonial:

"Doctor Whatnot's 'Headache Remedy,' however worthless, can be sold by the million bottles if only enough gullible, self-deluded, or venal persons have let themselves be used to promote the hoax. It is easy enough to desist from false prophesying if a horde of imbeciles or repeaters are ready to do the prophesying for you for nothing or for a nominal fee."

Then there is the curative power of suggestion, often found in these alluring promises, and *The News* asks if this dim borderland between the realms of chemistry and psychology can "be illuminated by the literal prohibitions of law?" This paper believes, however, that further safeguards against poisonous drugs should be applied, and suggests that a "regulative medical commission" be appointed, or that the drug matter be handed over to the new Federal Health Department when it is established; or finally,

"The Post-Office Department might step in to prevent nefarious traffic in poisons through the mails, tho this would, of course, be a rather irresponsible method and would touch only part of the field. Essentially the dishonest maker and vender of patent remedies is a get-rich-quick swindler of the most obnoxious type.

"But as long as doctors disagree the truth of mere medical prophecies will continue to be a variable quantity."

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SHARPENING THE AXE FOR EXPRESS SINNERS

IT IS A SERIOUS matter to learn that violets wither, dyes are spoiled, and woman suffrage is retarded in its progress, all for lack of a parcels post. These and other ills and misfortunes were laid at the door of the Post-Office Department in the course of a single day's hearing before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads which is considering the proper means of establishing a parcels post system. That the task confronting Congressman Lloyd and his associates is no simple one, may be inferred from the fact that some ten different measures have been introduced in Congress, intended to extend the parcels-carrying activities of the post-office or to strike at the "onerous monopolies and extortions" of the express business.

THE FIRST PACKAGE.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Two officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association informed the committee that the spread of the suffrage movement had been seriously checked because the sending of bulky packages of pamphlets through the mails "costs us more money than we can afford." Other witnesses told of the withering of flowers and the damaging of dyes in the course of express shipment. Various organizations have been sending representatives to show the legislators in Washington how the country demands the establishment of a "people's mutual express company." We note, for instance, the names of the Postal Express Federation, the American Poultry Association, the Postal Progress League, and the National Farmer's Committee on Postal Improvement, representing the Grange. The Government could well afford to furnish this service to the farmer, believes the Chicago *Tribune*, which reasons thus:

"Let us see. In the rural free delivery alone there are over 40,000 routes. At present the total load of the average wagon under our restrictive policy, mail delivered and received, on the average trip (twenty-five miles), reaching 125 families, is about twenty pounds. It could be made 500 with little or no additional expense. At present its earning is less than 40 cents a day, or $130 annually. The cost of the average route is about $850, or $720 loss per route, or nearly $30,000,000 a year for the whole service. Because of our policy the farmer is compelled to fetch and carry by special trips all his produce and all the merchandise he buys, while the carriage supplied by the Government at a loss of thirty millions goes almost empty by.

"By our policy our government charges 1,000 per cent. more for parcels carriage than the German Government and, besides that, restricts parcels to four pounds and less, while the German post carries up to 110.

"By our policy it costs more to send a small parcel to the next town than it costs to send it half around the world.

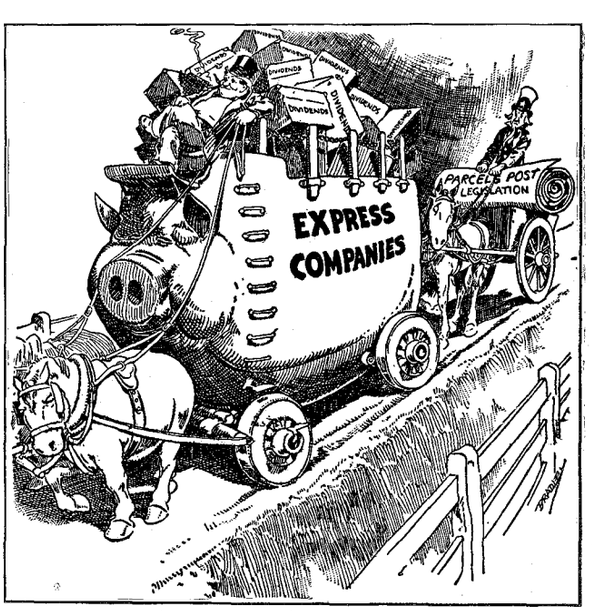
"This isn't a policy. It is the bulwark of an outrageous, indefensible privilege, defended theoretically on the ground that it would be socialism for the Government post to carry eleven-pound packages, but not to carry four-pound packages."

The Sulzer Parcels-Post Bill, which the House Committee is considering primarily, provides for an extension of the general merchandise weight limit from four to eleven pounds, the reduction of the rate from sixteen cents to eight cents, and for a local service on the rural delivery routes at the rate of one cent a pound, eleven pounds for five cents and 25 pounds for ten cents. A bolder and more ambitious measure, fathered by Congressman Lewis of Maryland, provides for the condemnation and purchase of the express companies of the country by the Federal Government and the addition of their business and service to the Post-Office Department. There are two main reasons, says Mr. Lewis, for thus adding the express companies to the postal system. He said on the floor of Congress:

"First, the express company service does not reach beyond the railways to the country or the farmers, which the post-office does through the rural free delivery, which is waiting with empty wagons to receive the express packages and take them to the country stores and the farmers and carry back to the towns and the cities the produce of the farms and truck gardens for the people to eat, at living prices. Second, the contracts of the express companies with the railways give them an average transportation rate of three-quarters of a cent a pound; and with this rate the express charges by post would be reduced from two-thirds to one-half on parcels ranging from five pounds to fifty pounds and about 28 per cent. on heavier weights, as a consequence of the coordination of the express company plants with the post-office and rural delivery and the elimination of the express company profits which are averaging over 50 per cent. on the investment.

"The express companies are positive hindrances and obstacles to the business of the country. . . . . .

"We can not have an efficient parcels post. The Government can not conduct it on mail railway transportation rates, at over four cents a pound, in competition with the express companies' paying but three-fourths of a cent a pound, excluding the weight of equipment in both cases; this enables the express corporations to pay over 50 per cent. in profits to themselves, altho rendering no service whatever to the farmers and to points off the railways."



SPEAKING OF "ROAD HOGS."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

Still another plan is that associated with the name of Congressman Burleson. According to the Chicago *Tribune's* Washington representative, a number of the Democratic leaders who would end the express monopoly, but who are opposed to the

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parcels post as an undesirable step toward centralization of power in the Federal Government, favor the passage of a law abolishing the express companies. Then, the railroads are to be "forced by legislation to convey all packages now carried by express companies at rates which will be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission." In this the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) sees merely a Democratic scheme "to stall off the institution by the Government of a parcels post on a reasonable basis." But "if the Democrats in Congress rely upon this means to dodge the parcels post issue, they are certain to have from their constituents a peremptory refusal of the compromise."

That the express companies would not be obliged to go out of business even if they had to meet Government competition or be otherwise forced to lower their rates, is the opinion of several papers which call attention to a statement made by a witness before the House Committee concerning the American Express Company. "According to this witness," we read in the New York *Evening Mail:*

"That company has ever since 1902 had an agreement with the British authorities under which it receives British parcels post packages at the New York custom house and forwards them to any point in the United States at flat rates ranging from thirty cents on packages not exceeding three pounds to sixty cents on those weighing not more than eleven pounds."

That is, explains the Chicago *News*, quoting slightly different figures, this company will "carry from New York to San Francisco for 37 cents a parcel mailed from abroad and weighing three pounds, altho it would charge $1.76 for transporting a domestic package the same distance." "Liberal as this service is—to our kin beyond the sea—" *The Evening Mail* feels sure "that the American Express Company is not performing it for the fun of the thing or at a loss."

"The inevitable conclusion is that it is a gross discrimination against American tradesman and American consumers. If a resident of New York were to ask the American Express Company to ship an eleven-pound package to San Francisco for sixty cents he probably would be told that that rate applied only to parcels arriving from England. But if the company can carry English packages at that rate without loss, can not the United States carry American packages by parcels post at the same rate or a lower one?"

As if in reply to the widespread talk of graft in the railway mail contracts, Postmaster-General Hitchcock now finds that he can make readjustments of railway mail pay that will save the Government $9,000,000.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANYWAY, Taft is beginning to see the silver lining.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IN New York a sane Fourth of July would mean a lucid interval.—*Columbia (S.C.) State.*

IT appears that Champ Clark's love for Missouri does not include all the home Folks.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE New York *Sun* calls Bryan chanticler. He does seem to get a rise out of the *Sun.*—*Minneapolis Journal.*

IT strikes us that Senator Lorimer doesn't seem to bear this second trial with resignation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WE hope Governor Wilson's itinerary will permit his spending the Christmas holidays in New Jersey.—*Dayton Journal.*

Now the Lumber Trust will be investigated. Naturally, that is one of the last to be out of the woods.—*Baltimore American.*

A MAN that has stayed married twenty-five years is an example to the country on that line alone, if in nothing else.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TRENTON has voted for government by commission. Philadelphia still sticks to government by omission.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE has taken measures to simplify the Supreme Court rules. Rules, understand; not rulings.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CAPTAIN HOBSON'S attention is called to the fact that that team of Jap ball-players has been observed inspecting the American batteries.—*Marion (O.) Star.*

THE short ballot is admirable, but it can be made too short. In Mexico the ballot became so abbreviated that it contained only one name.—*Kansas City Star.*

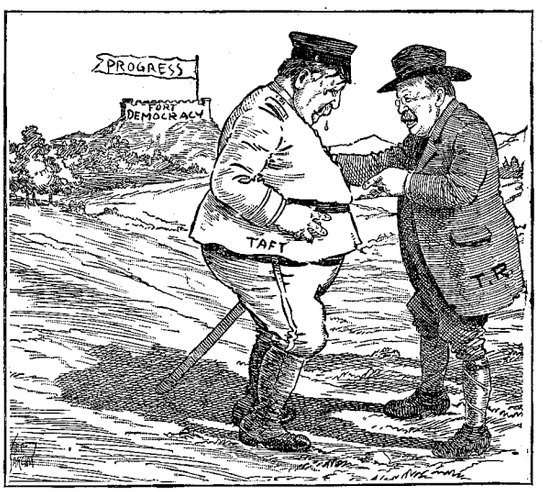
LA FOLLETTE was nominated at dinner. The nation may hope for something to happen that's really important before supper is ready.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

AFTER all, according to some economists, the real difficulty is caused by the small stockholders who insist on having dividends after the trust officials have secured theirs.—*Washington Star.*

THE latest argument in favor of automobiles is that those who use them need not fear pickpockets. New tires, repairs, gasoline, fines, and garage charges are great little pickpocket preventers.—*Cleveland Leader.*

CHINA surprizes the world by demanding an indemnity from Mexico. At last the Celestials have discovered that two can play at the game.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE souvenir post-card did a big job in wiping out the postal deficit, and now it is proposed to wipe out the post-card by giving penny postage. Republics are ungrateful.—*Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.*



AN UNSELFISH FRIEND.

"Not for a minute would I think of beating you out of such a bully chance to die a hero's death. Up an' at 'em! I'll avenge you in 1916!" —Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun.*

AFTER Mexico has fully settled down, she will have to settle up.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

WHILE Uncle Sam is about it, he might as well put the Button Trust in the hole.—*Birmingham News.*

ACCORDING to Mr. Gates, there was a time when Mr. Carnegie didn't want to die poor.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE new Secretary of War has never been in battle, but he sat through one of Hobson's speeches.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A TOUCHING sight is the man patiently waiting for reciprocity to work off that Canadian quarter.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

ONE way to dissolve the cold-storage trust would be to see that it got into hot water.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE New York *Sun* does not like Woodrow Wilson, but that of itself will not make him President.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

ANOTHER good thing about *The Congressional Record* is that its editors are never troubled by anonymous contributors.—*Washington Star.*

AT any rate, all may join in hoping that the $20,000,000 bakers' combination will not let any yeast leak into the price.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE European artist who has come over to this country to paint New York will probably find that the job has been well attended to already.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NOW, Mr. Tobacco Trust, won't you see if you can not violate the law without being unreasonable?—*Philadelphia North American.*

AN exchange says that the surgeons are trying to discover the germ that causes appendicitis. That's the true spirit of sacrifice, sure enough.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

WHAT a pitiable spectacle it will be, when reciprocity is passed, to see our farmers lining the city streets, begging the bread they can raise no longer.—*Wall Street Journal.*

RESTRICTING the manufacture and sale of revolvers will put a lot of men out of employment, says an exchange. And not only that, but injure the undertaking business.—*Dayton Journal.*

ONE of Marie Corelli's novels found not far from a magazine in the wreck of the Maine. And yet people will continue to talk about the mystery of the explosion.—*Boston Transcript.*

ACCORDING to a noted Brooklyn clergyman, if the Apostle Paul were living he would be a great baseball fan. If he ever saw the St. Paul team play he would probably ask the Probate Court to change his name back to Saul.—*Kansas City Times.*

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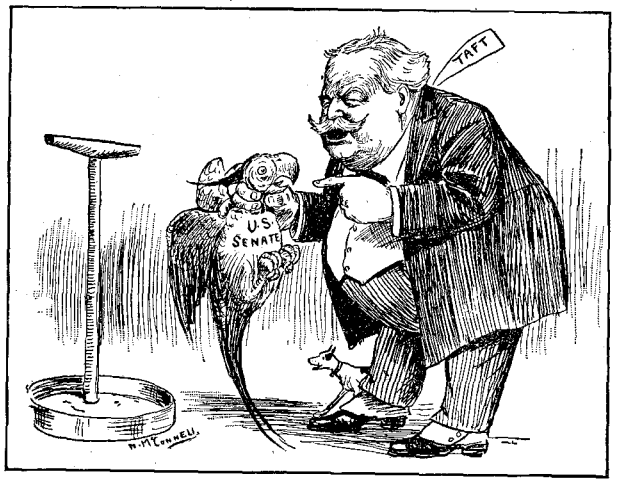
FOREIGN COMMENT

A WARNING TO CANADA

IF JOHN BULL were making friendly overtures to a smaller neighbor it could mean but one thing—future annexation—as all his past history shows, and, adds the Canadian writer who recalls this ancestral trait, Uncle Sam comes of the same blood. In fact, Uncle Samuel has been busy annexing slices of the American continent ever since July 4, 1776, and it would be childish, we are assured, to suppose that he has abandoned this profitable line of activity. So Canada is warned by Mr. Albert R. Carman, of Montreal, in *The National Review* (London) against our crafty offer of reciprocity. He asks Englishmen what their Government would be likely to be up to under parallel circumstances, and points to "the Sudan, Tibet, a choice piece of Persia" and "such inconsiderable trifles" as "another section of the Dark Continent" and other geographical areas which have fallen into the British maw. He inquires "what would the British people mean if they were in the same position as the Americans, and had such a rich, undeveloped, sparsely populated and yet highly civilized country dividing the North American continent with them?" and answers they would act as the early bird does when he sees the worm and the hawk when he spies the defenseless chicken. "Men of our blood," he exclaims triumphantly, "are born annexationists." England sees a desirable tract of territory, and says, "We do not want these countries. Oh, dear, no. We will not take them. We merely cast our shoe over them and we would like to see any European rival lay a covetous finger on their outer garment—that is all." Further:



"SAY RECIPROCITY, GOL DARN YOU; SAY RECIPROCITY!"
—*Toronto News.*

"Now the Americans are made of the same stuff. They have been 'annexing' territory ever since they began business a century ago at a fairly creditable rate of speed for a young people. That arch-annexationist—John Bull—has every reason to be proud of his Prodigal Son who has made the profession of Prodigal pay. They began with Thirteen States strung along the Atlantic seaboard. That was in 1776. Look at a map and see how little of the present American Republic that original string of Commonwealths comprized. Then they 'annexed' the hinterland—an empire in itself. Then they purchased Louisiana from Napoleon. They had now so much empty land that they could not find time to 'map' it; but they pushed into Texas and 'annexed' another principality. They 'held up' Mexico and took California *et al.* Finally, after the Civil War, they 'annexed' Alaska for no mortal reason except to get a firmer grip on the northern half of the continent."

While Mr. Carman looks upon President Taft as an exceedingly shrewd and far-sighted man, he mercifully refrains from blaming our Chief Magistrate, who "knows that a whisper of annexation upon his lips would kill the scheme upon which he has staked his political life." "It is pure petulance to call President Taft the enemy of the British Empire! He is nothing more than the friend of the United States; and as a patriot he could be no less." Yet he is right in declaring that "Canada is at the parting of the ways." Reciprocity must inevitably lead to annexation, altho when "some future American President proposes free trade in everything," he is likely to add, "of course, I give you my word that this will not mean annexation. To talk annexation is bosh. It is a purely trade proposition I am making you. But, as your friend, I think you had better take it lest a worse thing befall you."

Mr. Carman looks upon the man "who can not see annexation in to-day's scheme of reciprocity," as a dolt and fool. He sums up his argument as follows:

"So will go our industrial independence. Commercially, we shall be a tier of States in the American Union. In the mean time much water will have flowed under London Bridge, and the history of nations will have marched. The inevitable question of the hegemony of the Anglo-Saxon race will be more and more insistently requiring an answer. It is a question which can no more be avoided than it was avoided in the German world when that race was readjusting its position under the eye of Bismarck. You remember how it was answered. Austria had the Emperor; but the kingdom with the closest commercial relations with the smaller principalities secured the prize. When that question arises in the Anglo-Saxon world, I venture the prediction that Canada will hold the casting vote. To-day, there is not a shadow of doubt which way she would mark it. But if it is necessary for her to vote with a populous West full of foreign settlers—largely American; with many of her greatest enterprises branches or allies of even larger American 'houses'; with her natural resources largely in American hands; with her farmers taught that the American market is to them a necessity; with every essentially native industry prostrate; with nothing but the sentiment of the Old Guard to still voice our love for the Motherland; with the certainty of a bitter quarrel with the Americans if we 'vote' against them—a quarrel which would cut our trade arteries across, upset our whole fiscal system, turn us out of our principal market, and put us back where we were in 1866, with an entire industrial nation to build up and new markets to find and conquer—if Canada must cast her decisive vote under such circumstances, are you willing to risk the fate of the British Empire on the voice which would then speak in her name?"

The bill for reciprocity which the Canadian Minister of Finance and President Taft are trying to palm off has only one meaning, according to this writer:

"We have here in a nutshell the program for the capture of Canada. They propose to take us in detail. The Taft-Fielding agreement will go into effect, let us say. This at once accomplishes several things—it kills off a number of industries, as, for instance, the salt industry; and it cripples a number of others, as, for instance, the industry which makes bags for the salt people. This reduces the forces which would oppose 'free trade in everything.'"

There is something pathetic in his closing words to his Canadian fellow countrymen who are in danger of being hoodwinked and buncoed, as he thinks, by American diplomacy, and he concludes his article with all the solemnity of a Hebrew prophet in the following words:

"We are here dealing with mighty world forces, with the progress of nations—for which no man is to blame. Let us not lose our tempers. But let us have the courage to see things clearly. Let us soberly realize that President Taft is right when he says that Canada is at the parting of the ways. The Canadians are making a decision to-day which may vitally affect the balance of the Powers when generations yet unborn take up their destiny. We are fighting one of the decisive battles of history. Quite as much depends on how it goes as was at stake at Sadowa—more, in my opinion, than was at stake at Waterloo."

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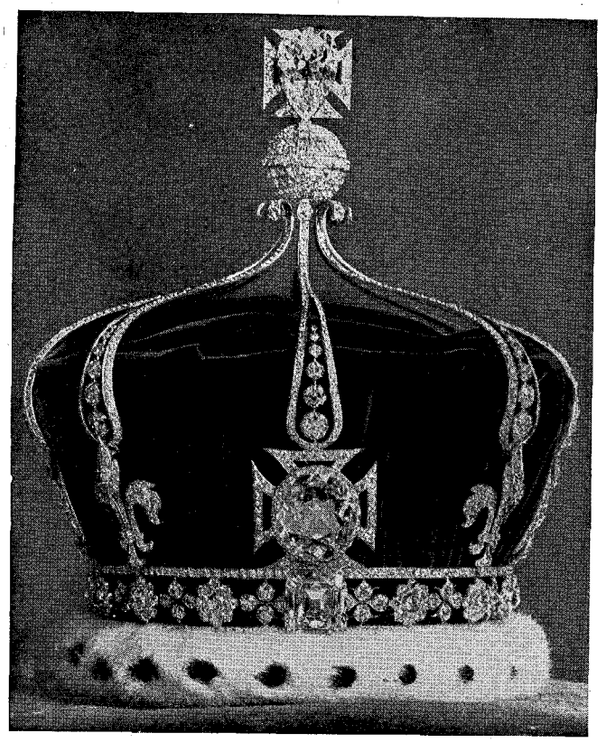
THE BRITISH CORONATION

IT IS RELATED that George IV., of unhappy memory, was much incensed by a noble lady of sixteen who declared that she was anxious to see the next Coronation. And indeed, for those who love pageants this royal spectacle is well worth seeing, and the Coronation ceremonies of last week have been the topic of newspaper writers and illustrators of



QUEEN MARY'S CROWN.

It is wholly of English construction, and was made specially for this Coronation. The settings are practically invisible, and diamonds alone are to be seen. In the center of the cross above the brow is set the famous "Koh-i-noor." Its splendid brilliancy is then carried upward and downward by two of the lesser "Stars of Africa." The whole weighs less than nineteen ounces.

every kind all over the world. The seats on the route of the ceremonial procession have been sold for hundreds of dollars, and the buttons, made in this county, but purchasable only in England, have been worn by millions of loyal British subjects. Enthusiasm over the medieval splendor of the pageant has been excessive. Some papers try to harmonize this pompous display and revival of chivalry's splendor with the colder spirit of our own time. Thus the London *Nation* says editorially:

"The English Coronation rite is a thing unique. Regarded seriously, it is a meaningless anachronism and anomaly. But it makes a brilliant historic pageant. Its symbolism, its ritual, its language, carry us to the days of faith and chivalry, and, in some places, it even takes us back to the aspirations of the men who lived in the days before Alfred ruled. The rite is, in truth, a fair piece of medieval tapestry, over which a rough hand has daubed, or rather printed, the war cries of the triumphant Whigs of 1688. The religion of the Unction, the chivalry of the sword and spurs, the mystery of the throne that encloses the stone on which, in our forefathers' belief, the head of Jacob rested, the fierce feudalism of the Oath of Homage are still present, but, to the vast majority of English people, they are present as the scenes in a play, and not as the solemnities of an awful sacramental mystery. Even the fact that the rite is associated with the Eucharist fails to inspire reverence."

Speaking of the personal character of the newly crowned sovereign, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* remarks:

"The tradition of loyalty, hardly tarnished as yet, is in his favor. His own inherited tact and simplicity will match in keenness of edge the symbolical sword of state. As he is the first of our English sovereigns to be crowned in India, so he is the first to possess a profound and intimate knowledge of our Colonies and their needs. By training and experience he belongs more closely than any of his predecessors to the British Empire. He is already winning that place in his people's affection which Edward VII. conquered and held with so easy a persuasiveness, and which, when once conquered, makes light the task of government. Nor is anything more needed to establish him firmly on the throne than his coronation held in the presence of all the Empire. And never has London been so truly the center of this Empire as it will on the day of the King's crowning. Thither will throng our citizens from every corner of Great Britain, and there they will meet, bound in a common purpose, their fellow citizens from across the seas. Thus once more the binding force of pageantry is recognized by king and statesmen, and in the stately processions through the streets of London, in the noble ceremonial of Westminster Abbey, we shall find exemplified, let us hope, the pride, the purpose, and the loyalty of the British Empire."

The London *Outlook* rejoices that the Coronation ceremonies are not to be disturbed by an overt breach between the Lords and Commons. It would have been too bad if the King had been called upon at the last moment to create a new batch of Peers in order to give the Liberal Ministry of Mr. Asquith a majority in the Upper House. Hence on the passing of the second reading of the Parliament Bill in the House of Lords, this paper says editorially:

"It is with thankfulness and relief that the country finds itself rid of the nightmare of an embittered political crisis in the very month of the Coronation. We owe this boon as much to the social sensibility and good taste of the Peers as to their political sagacity and patriotism. According to the course which the Government has always threatened it would follow, whenever it appeared that the Parliament Bill was to be rejected, we should have had the Premier hurrying post haste to the King to press on him the long-impending creation of Peers. It would have been proclaimed that the House of Lords had proved itself so inveterately hostile to all proposals to restrict its powers that the Government had no longer any recourse but to carry its policy to its ultimate issue, even at the cost

THE MIKADO'S CORONATION ODE TO GEORGE V.

Translated thus by the Japanese Chief of the Bureau of Poetry:

When nation speaks to nation in the tones
Of friendly greeting, 'tis a joy to hear.
When nations dwell in peace beneath the sway
Of wise, good rulers, 'tis a joy to see.

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of embarrassing the King and disturbing the country in the very midst of the solemnities of the Coronation. From this fanaticism of politics the passing of the second reading of the Bill has saved us. The creation of Peers for the purposes of the Government is the *ultima ratio* of the Constitution, and it could not be used more inauspiciously than on the eve of a Coronation."

GERMAN PREDOMINANCE IN LATIN AMERICA

THE UNITED STATES must look to its laurels in Central America, declares the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), for Germany is now making great strides toward commercial supremacy in that region. Trade, railways, and maritime transportation are largely in the hands of the vigorous and indefatigable Teuton, whose aim appears to be not territorial occupation as a political Power, but commercial absorption and monopoly. This warning is repeated by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which informs its readers that a United States syndicate has bought up three-fourths of Guatemala,

THE COMING CATASTROPHE IN ENGLAND.
THE MOUSE—"Well, I'm doomed!"
—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

and says there is danger that the rich mineral beds of the highlands may fall into the hands of North Americans, for "Germans have so far invested very little money in the mines." To quote further:

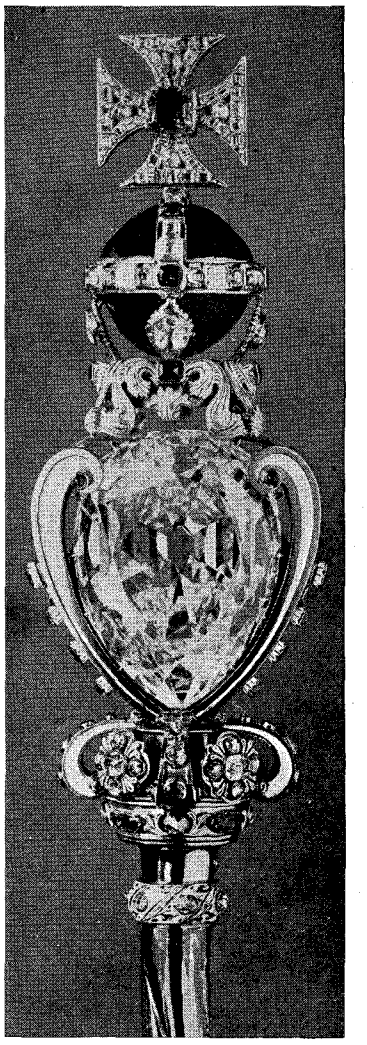
"It is known that in the high plateau of Huehuetenango valuable minerals are to be found. Should the Americans build a railroad through these regions doubtless the Germans would come in for some share of the spoil, as they already have large possessions on the spot which are so far used for coffee-plantations."

But laying speculation aside, and coming down to fact, the *Tour du Monde* gives a good deal of information with regard to the progress which the Germans have made in Central America. The North Americans, we are told, are making great efforts to establish themselves there, but they must look out for the Germans:

"In the field of finance the North Americans find in the Germans antagonists who force them, and will force them still more in the future, to enter upon a bitter struggle. Germany occupies a place of growing importance in the foreign commerce of the Central American States. According to the most recent statistics Germany controls 50 per cent. of the exportations and 20 per cent. of the importations of Guatemala; 18 per cent. of the exportations of Salvador and 11 per cent. of its importations; 13 per cent. of the exportations and 10 per cent. of the importations of Nicaragua."

Of the ocean transportation service and communication with Europe and Asia, Germany manages the greater part and, according to this writer, owns vast properties in real estate:

"The ships of the great German navigation companies regularly touch at the Atlantic and Pacific ports of South America. The value of real estate held by Germans is not to be estimated at less than $4,500,000 and the sum of the German interests in Central America is reckoned at $15,000,000. The German merchants and commercial agents hold a high position in Costa Rica and Guatemala. In the latter many important agricultural enterprises are being prosecuted under German auspices."



SCEPTER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Containing part of the famous Cullinan diamond.

According to the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale* (Paris), Germany is the great coffee-grower and exporter in Guatemala. Most of the coffee-plantations of this Republic, we are told, have passed into German hands and these German planters are well supported by German banks, with branches in Central America. "This accounts for the fact that Hamburg has become the great market for Guatemala coffee, which is shut out from Havre by the heavy tariff."

We also read that Germans control an important railway in Nicaragua, and "negotiations are under way for locating a German naval coaling-station on the Caribbean coast." A German farm colony is raising wheat in Nicaragua and a German petroleum company is operating in Honduras.

France is warned, as well as the United States, that she is letting herself be outstript by German enterprise and German capital in South America, and we find in the international journal *France-Amérique* the following earnest appeal:

"It is high time that if the Latin world in general and France in particular desire to retain their prestige, they must manifest a more evident interest in and a keener sympathy with these Latin-Americans. The future of America should be marked by a combination of various nationalities, and no single people should be allowed to monopolize its advantages."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORONATION BUTTONS—MADE IN AMERICA, SOLD IN ENGLAND.

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SPAIN'S PRIDE TOUCHED IN MOROCCO

IT HAS SOMETIMES been said that Spanish patriotism and heroic verve are things of the past. The days when Spanish infantry were the terror of the world, and Spanish fleets controlled the ocean, are so long gone that people are apt to lose sight of the character of a nation which once conquered and Christianized the Americas. At the present moment, many of her proudest families believe, an opportunity has presented itself for Spain to show that the old spirit still lives.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

This is the latest painted portrait of King Alfonso XIII. and is the work of the renowned artist, P. A. Laszlo. It is now on exhibition in London. He was twenty-five on May 17.

The Spaniards have been stung into indignant remonstrance by French operations in Morocco. France keeps vigilant guard on the northern slopes of the Pyrenees. What if she should also spread her garrisons, we are asked, over the northwestern coast of Africa and point her frowning guns across the Mediterranean? It is no wonder then that Spanish statesmen and Spanish publicists see with a feeling of anxiety the French maneuvers at Fez and other Moroccan centers. A noted man in Spain has given voice to this anxiety in a new work whose title may be Englished as "The Morocco Question from a Spanish Point of View." The author of this work is Gabriel Maura, a member of the Cortes and son of the ex-President of the Council. Doubtless he speaks with authority when he says:

"The first duty which public opinion assigns to the government is that of preserving the integrity of the Shereefian empire, especially its ocean coast, the Canary Islands, and the Strait of Gibraltar. Such territory must be kept under Spanish control, if necessary by force of arms. War, in such a case, would take the character of defensive war. If the northwest coast of Morocco fell under the more or less disguised protectorate of France, military or pacific, Spain would be blockaded both north and south. If Spain were left alone, she is quite strong enough, with the aid of the Moroccans, to defend as her own territory a region which is nothing more, geologically and geographically, than an elongation of the Iberian peninsula."

This writer will not, however, allow that Spain is alone. She has behind her both Europe and the United States. If Morocco were ever to be partitioned among the Powers, England, says Mr. Maura, would ask no more than Ceuta and the zone which neighbors on the Strait of Gibraltar. England's vital interest forbids her to stand aloof from Spain on this point, he declares, and continues:

"Our geographical position, an immense advantage which we have never lost, will, if only we use it wisely, form a strong foundation for future profitable alliances with foreign governments. The Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish conventions have resulted in redoubling our political influence in Europe. All the international tendencies of the day, all the movements that appear on the horizon, seem to favor our influence."

Mr. Maura thinks that France is throwing money and lives away in Morocco if she continues her profest policy of neutrality and merely persists in an attempt to civilize and enlighten

FRENCH PROGRESS IN MOROCCO.

"Whoa, boy! This speed fairly takes my breath away!" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

the Moors. He warns Frenchmen of the useless labor they are undertaking, and remarks that:

"France should seriously consider how many millions it will cost her to demussulmanize the people of Morocco, that is to say, to transform perverted Mohammedanism, with all its aggressive fanaticism, into a tolerant creed, such as can exist in peace alongside of Christian people and Christian usage."

Morocco is merely a buffer state between Spain and the European colonies in Africa, he adds, and France can never make anything out of it:

"If, after adding up the total of French national expenditure in Northwest Africa, the statisticians have courage enough to calculate the actual returns with absolute sincerity, after reading the narrative of explorers, the statistics of functionaries on the spot, and the memoirs of African experts, I don't think they can put on the balance-sheet a credit that can be otherwise exprest than by a note of interrogation."

This Spanish writer is indorsed by such opposite organs as the clerical *Soleil* (Paris) and the Socialist *Humanité* (Paris), which latter speaks of the French position in Morocco as "swarming with absurdities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MOROCCAN SAUSAGE.

FRANCE—"You delicious little dainty! One moment more and you will be mine!" —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

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WHAT TO DO IN HOT WEATHER

IN OUR EFFORTS to keep cool in summer, we are reminded that we should take account of two factors—that the body is continually producing heat itself, and that it is also throwing off or losing heat. The problem, then, is to reduce the heat-production and increase the heat-loss. Nature shows us how, and to a certain extent forces us to do this, says a writer in the June *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York), and he goes on to explain the details of the process. The sources of bodily heat, he says, are internal and external. The internal heat-production results from chemical changes within the body, partly by the activity of the heart, partly by the digestive apparatus, partly by the respiratory machinery, but by far the largest amount in the involuntary muscular system. The greater the muscular activity, the larger the heat-production, but, even when we are apparently at rest, half the heat-production of the body goes on in the involuntary muscles in connection with the contraction which goes on constantly. In hot weather this involuntary production is a minimum, and, in consequence, we feel relaxed and "like a dish-rag." The heat produced by the digestive, respiratory, circulatory, and excretory organs is also lessened, provided we follow the guidance of instinct by eating only what nature demands. Further:

"For the dissipation of body heat nature furnishes internally, first, the dilation of the vessels of the skin and the spreading out of more blood to cool, and second, the sweating-apparatus by which, through evaporation, she lowers the temperature of the skin and of the blood within it. Additional aids for cooling the body, governed by volition, are: avoidance of the sun and other external sources of heat, the use of currents of air, the taking of cold baths, the use of cold food or drinks, and the reduction in quantity and change of quality of clothing.

"We can not, fortunately, control the involuntary machinery for either production or elimination of heat, but we can do much toward keeping cool through a sensible regulation of the voluntary factors. We are inclined often to sneer at our southern cousins for their sluggish ways and their summer siestas, and yet they do but follow nature's leading in methods of reduction of heat-production through checking of metabolism in the voluntary muscles. That reduction reaches a minimum in the horizontal position and in sleep, and if we could afford to make a business of keeping cool we would best imitate their example. Indeed, those who live in a hot climate long are forced to do this.

"It would seem to be unnecessary to so much as mention the avoidance of external heat as a voluntary means of keeping cool, but there are those who conceive the mistaken opinion that unnecessary exposure to the July sun, with consequent tanning and burning of the skin, is somehow a beneficial thing, even if we do suffer more or less in the process."

The development of heat within the body, the writer goes on to say, can be further reduced by using both meat and drink in the minimum degree demanded by true appetite. The needed volume of food is well supplied by the indigestible portions of vegetables and fruits, and fats should not be so much in evidence. Liquids should be kept at a minimum, for water over and above the needs of the body does not aid the sweating-apparatus, and the reduction of temperature from a pint of ice water in excess of metabolic needs, will be more than counterbalanced by the heat produced in getting rid of this overplus. The writer goes on:

"For getting rid of body heat most people know enough to go in out of the sun and to search for a breeze, natural or artificial. Circulating air hastens the loss of heat, both by radiation and evaporation—helps them so greatly that we must beware any sense of chill, as a warning that heat loss is proceeding too rapidly. We must also be sensible and note nature's warning in the use of cold baths. It is hardly to the purpose to remain in cold water so long that the body must bring her emergency heat-producing machinery, namely, shivering, into play. Nature must also be consulted in the use of iced drinks, a sense of discomfort, a bad taste, or a coated tongue should warn us that the mucous membranes can not stand such rapid chilling. Some persons seem to be able to take large quantities of ice water, with or between meals, without apparent harm, but we are not all built in that way.

"As for clothing, that which is thinnest and which enmeshes least air will give best results. Tho there has been some attempt at discountenancing the use of white clothing, this color still wins out in practise and carries out the physical theory that it reflects rather than absorbs the light- and heat-waves which reach it. The experiments with colored garments in tropical lands have not as yet been conclusive that they are of advantage.

"To summarize, we may make our prescription for keeping cool read as follows:

"Take thou of:

Muscular exercise—as little as possible.
Rest and sleep—as much as possible.
Digestible foods—only a sufficient quantity.
Indigestible foods—sufficient for bulk.
Cold drinks—with care and moderation as to temperature and quantity.
Hot sun—a minimum amount.
Shade—a maximum amount.
Air in motion—enough for comfort.
Cold baths—not overdone.
Clothing—light shades, light weight, and of cloth which does not readily hold air among its fibers.

"In this day when it is becoming more apparent that mind is not a thing wholly separate and apart from the body, we must not fail to add to the above prescription the postscript that he who would keep at his coolest must also avoid those reactions of the brain which would make him 'stew,' grow 'hot under the collar' or 'boil over,' no matter what the provocative stimulus."

ANOTHER ISLAND ABOLISHED—The connection of Prince Edward Island with the mainland by a railway tunnel is the latest Canadian scheme for unifying the Dominion. This plan, if carried out, would practically make the island part of the American continent. Frank Deedmeyer, United States Consul at Charlottetown, reports to the Government at Washington some interesting facts in regard to the scheme, which we quote from *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington) as follows:

"The supplementary estimates recently brought down in the Dominion Parliament contain a grant of $35,000 for a survey of the proposed tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick. The distance between Cape Traverse on this island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick, the nearest approach on the mainland, is about seven miles, and the maximum depth of the strait between these two points is 90 feet. The cost of the tunnel is estimated at $15,000,000.

"The construction of an all-rail route to the mainland would mean many improvements in Prince Edward Island. Regular and daily communication is now maintained during the season of open navigation by two steamers under a subsidy from the Dominion Government. Regular navigation is generally closed from the middle of December to the middle of April. During this period ice-breaker steamers running with more or less regularity carry passengers, the mails, and some freight to and from Pictou in Nova Scotia. Under unfavorable conditions the mails, on sleds, are pulled over the ice between the two capes named above.

"Prince Edward Island now produces annually about $10,000,000 worth of field and animal products. Owing to the uncertainties of navigation after November the farmers are forced to sell, no matter what the markets then may be, shortly after their crops are harvested. No manufacturing exists on this island except to supply a few of the local wants. Labor is abundant and cheap, such labor leaving this Province in large numbers for the United States and the western Provinces of Canada. All efforts to utilize this labor supply in local manufactories on a larger scale had to be given up, as the means of

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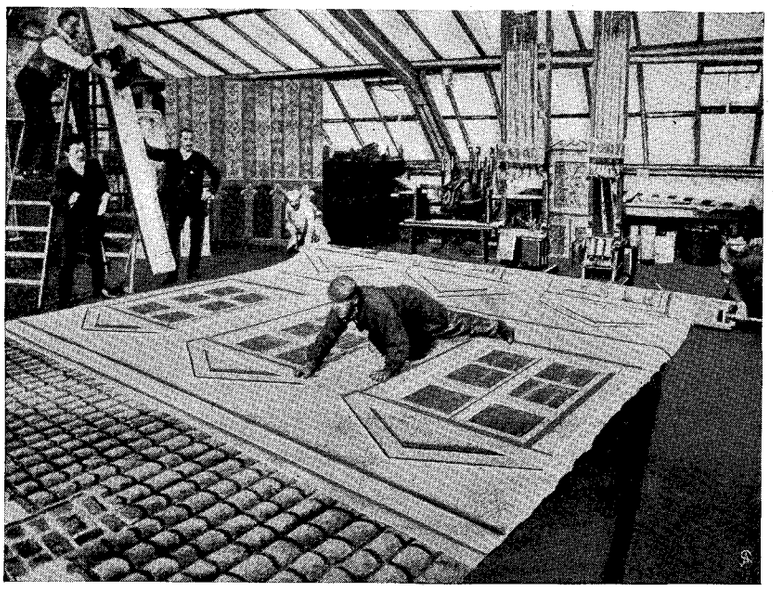
shipping manufactured goods from here are, during at least four months of the year, practically impossible. An all-rail route to the mainland would at once open up many opportunities to the people of this Province."

TRICKS IN MOVING PICTURES

IT IS OBVIOUS that a large number of actions or events represented in the ordinary moving-picture show are almost superhuman, or actually impossible. To represent them at all requires some kind of trick photography, and the peculiar nature of the apparatus employed necessitates a special type of trick. These vary all the way from simple devices that may be understood and even operated by a child, to apparatus of a high degree of complexity. Some of these are described and illustrated in an article contributed to *Gartenlaube* (Leipsic). They relate chiefly to scenes which, altho they appear to the spectator as occurring in nature, are arranged in studios especially fitted up and decorated for the purpose. We read:



A MAN SCALES THE FRONT OF A HOUSE.

"There is the railroad accident obtained by means of children's toys; the war-ship and the aeroplane, which are also photographs of playthings; the burglar in his unheard-of performance of climbing the front of a house; and—last but not least—the man clinging to the ceiling of a room. The pictures explain themselves. But when we see a man jumping out of a fourth-story window, see him fall fifty feet to the ground and then get up and run away, unhurt, we ask: How is this possible? The origin of the picture is very simple. The fugitive jumps out of a low window in the studio, which is fitted up in the style of the desired room. Then the photographing process is interrupted. The next picture is taken in the street, in front of a real house. A life-size puppet is dropt from one of the windows; when it has reached the ground, the machine stops, the actor puts himself in the place of the figure; the reel is started again, the man gets up and runs away.

"In like manner auto accidents and similar episodes are arranged.

"Another impossibility:—A man swims through a river and on the other side he climbs a ten-foot wall without difficulty. Origin of the picture: The man is photographed sliding from the wall into the water, but in taking the picture the reel is turned the wrong way, so that the motion is reversed when the picture is reeled off in the right direction.

"The last obstacle in representing the seemingly impossible was cleared away when some clever mind conceived the idea of stopping the photographing process, not after a series of pictures, but after each single picture or after each two or three of them. The work involved was enormous, as eighteen pictures are taken every second, that is to say, about 50,000 pictures are required for a reel, which is to amuse the public only ten minutes! But human perseverance has accomplished the task, and the results obtained are extraordinary. The following examples will prove it:

"A pile of small stones are put on a black table, and the apparatus is fastened vertically above the stones. Then a short turn of the crank, and a few identical pictures of the stone-pile are taken. One of the stones is then removed from the pile;—another short turn, which gives two or three pictures showing the first stone separate from the pile. The process is repeated, until the stones laid aside by hand show the writing: 'Good Night!' The finished film does not show the hand that removed one stone after the other, but creates the impression that the stones arrange themselves in the form of magic writing.

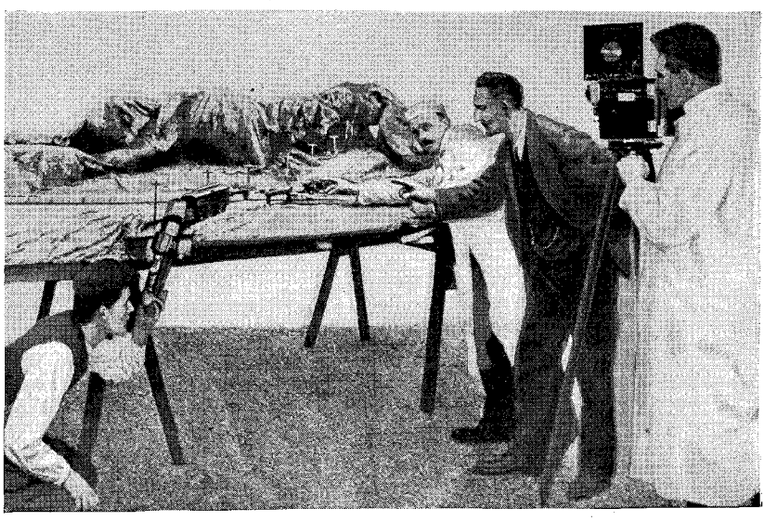
"Instead of the stones, a lump of clay may be placed on the table and some kind of figure is gradually modeled from it by hand; but, this hand being invisible, it seems as if the figure formed itself.

"In the same way a herring can gradually be sent back into the tin can from which it was taken."

The spectator has little idea of the labor involved in making colored films. He probably supposes that some simple photographic device takes them that way. But the reality is far different, as he may gather from the following description:

"A difficult task is the coloring of the films. All attempts to take colored photographs suited for moving pictures have so far failed. Whatever has been shown in this line has been little short of frightful. So, if colors were wanted, they had to be added with the brush. We will understand the difficulty of the work if we consider that the size of the whole picture is not quite one square inch and figures appearing in them are therefore less than half an inch high. The process of coloring has lately been simplified. . . . First a number of plain films were produced; then on each one of the pictures found on one film all those spots were cut out with a small sharp knife which were to show a green color, such as grass, foliage, etc. In the next film the blue parts of the sky, or anything that had to have a blue color, were cut out; then the red dresses or the flesh-colored parts; in the fourth film, the yellow parts; in the fifth, the violet.

"Exprest in figures this work represents the cutting of about 50,000 pictures, each of the size of a twenty-five-cent piece. The five patterns thus obtained are, one after the other, sent through a machine and allow the different colors to be printed successively on an underlying original film that has not been cut. Any number of colored films may be produced in this mechanical way."



A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

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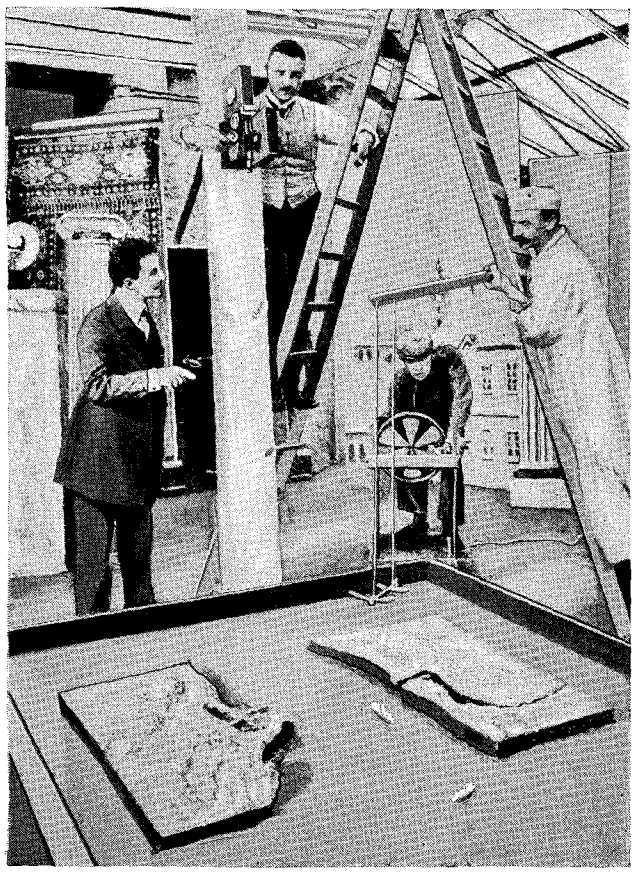
WHY A LARGE MOON ON THE HORIZON?

THE APPARENT enlargement of sun and moon on the horizon has perhaps been explained in more different ways than any other familiar natural phenomenon. A recent French interpretation, which we translate below from *Cosmos* (Paris), is remarkable not so much for its originality, as for showing how the conditions of the observation may be reproduced, at any altitude of the moon, by using a piece of glass as a *camera lucida*, and thus bringing moon and horizon together again. The fact that the moon appears larger under these conditions also does not perhaps prove any particular theory, as the author believes, but it may enable us to drop some of the more fantastic explanations that have been offered. He writes:



AEROPLANE AND WARSHIPS—TAKEN FROM TOYS.

"The sun, the moon, and the constellations appear huge when seen near the horizon. Common objects—a horseman or a camel—when seen in profile against the sky on the horizon, take on gigantic dimensions. The impression of hugeness is real and striking, but of course the increase in size is illusory; it is sufficient to measure the apparent diameter of the sun at a given height in the sky to show that its value remains the same. . . . . .

"Mr. J. Benoist, among many others, has given an interpretation of this curious illusion which has at least the advantage of lending itself to indirect verification.

"We are accustomed to judge of the distance of objects by their apparent size, experience having taught us that they appear smaller as they are farther off. Reciprocally, we foresee their apparent size from their distance, known or presumed, so that if we believe them to be farther away than they really are, they will appear larger than their real size.

"For instance, if in the evening, in a lighted room, a window reflecting objects at our side projects their images on exterior objects much farther away, such as the houses opposite, these images will appear huge to us.

"Now when the sun or the moon is on the horizon, we see them projected by the side of objects which we know to be very far off, but much nearer than the heavenly bodies themselves. When, on the contrary, they are high enough in the sky, objects that can be projected by their side are necessarily very near, such as the branches of a tree or the roof of a house.

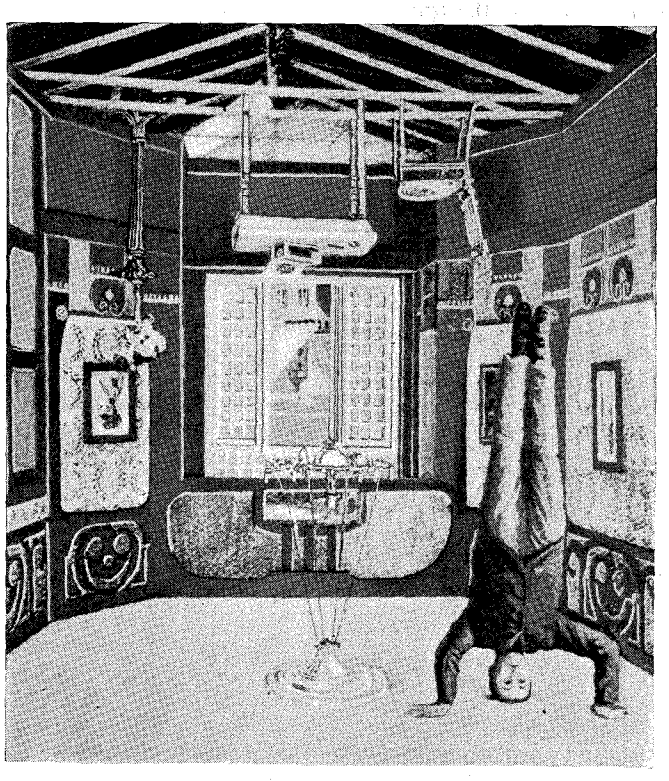
"The scale of distance for these bodies, which is furnished to us in this way by terrestrial objects, is thus much larger in the former than in the latter case. Consequently we appear farther away in the former case, and they ought at the same time to be smaller. But as their apparent diameter is really always the same, they seem to us enlarged.

"This explanation may be experimentally verified very simply. Place near the eye a small sheet of glass, thin enough not to multiply reflected images—for instance a piece used to cover the object on a microscope slide, or on the contrary so thick as not to separate the primary image, and, taking the image of the moon in the open sky, project it, by inclining the glass, against the horizon, which will also be plainly seen through it: we shall then see the moon apparently enlarged, as in the natural observation that we are endeavoring to explain. Then throw the image against very near objects—those, for instance, only two or three feet away, and we shall see the moon's image decreased in size, as the theory stated above would lead us to expect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STANDARD BREAD

EFFORTS made recently in England to standardize materials and methods in bread-making have aroused wide interest in the composition of bread and have stimulated a useful study of the food-value of the various parts of the wheat. Some of the results are noted in *Nature* (London). The writer tells us at the outset that a grain of wheat consists of three layers—the outer coat, chiefly mineral salts, the endosperm, which is largely starch, and the germ, relatively a small portion of the whole, rich in protein and fat. In milling, the grain is broken up and various "mill products" are obtained. The outer coats yield bran, fine pollards, sharps, and middlings, the germ is removed as offal, while ordinary flour is derived almost solely from the endosperm.

"It will thus be seen that ordinary white flour and white bread made therefrom contain little or none of the bran, germ, and semolina [a constituent rich in gluten], and valuable food constituents—mineral matter and protein of the bran and semolina, and fat and protein of the germ—are lost. Wholemeal bread is therefore richer in the nutritive constituents and



MAN WALKING ON THE CEILING.

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has more flavor, but is darker in color than white bread, owing partly to the inclusion of the bran and partly to an interaction by which dextrin and sugar are formed which undergo darkening in the oven. Wholemeal bread is, however, apt to be irritating on account of the cellulose and silica of the outer coat, but by removal of the outer layers of the husk the irritant material may be excluded, and the valuable mineral, protein, and fatty constituents of the inner branny coat, semolina, and germ, are retained. Such a flour constitutes the '80-per-cent. flour' employed in making the so-called 'standard' bread. The term '80-per-cent. flour' means that a wheat a bushel of which weighs 64 pounds yields 80-per-cent. flour. In the old method of milling the wheat is ground between stones, the flour being separated by sifting, and in this way some of the 'offal' is retained; hence the term 'stone-ground.'

" 'Standard' bread is distinctly cream-colored, and contains pale brown particles derived from the branny coats of the grain. It has more flavor and is moister than ordinary white bread, and contains more phosphates and other mineral salts. Microscopically various branny constituents can be recognized. . . . There is doubtless some difference of opinion as to the relative values of ordinary and 'Standard' flour, and the bread made therefrom. The roller mills cleanse the wheat in a very efficient manner. Chemical analysis, except as regards salts, shows little difference between the two; 'standard' bread may even be slightly poorer than ordinary bread in protein, owing to the greater percentage of moisture. On the whole, however, we think there can be little doubt that 'Standard' flour and bread are to be preferred. Their use will also tend to revive wheat-growing and the small miller."

NATURAL "GHOST PICTURES"

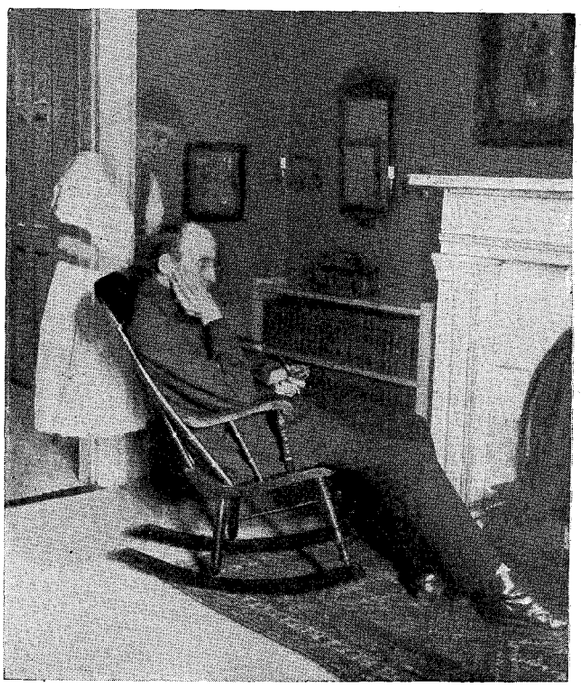
THAT THE photographs known as "ghost" or "fantom" pictures generally result from imperfections of the camera or from peculiarities of exposure, accidental or intentional, is the statement of Guillaume de Fontenay in a recent lecture printed in full in the *Annales des Sciences Psychiques* (Paris). His exposition of the matter is noteworthy because he does not deny that there may be real fantom photographs; he desires merely to enable his hearers to distinguish the false from the true. It may well be, however, he suspects, that all ghost pictures fall in the former category, for the ways

"IF HE COULD ONLY HAVE SEEN THE ROSES BLOOM AGAIN."
He saw them.

in which such photographs may be produced by natural optical means seem so numerous that it may be unnecessary to invoke supernatural agencies in their explanation. Says Mr. de Fontenay in substance:

"The two principal errors that may result from the use of the ordinary photographic apparatus are the doubling of the image and double exposure. We will begin by examining images double in a single pose and their variants.

"How many times has some one shown you on a photographic print a person having at his side a sort of shadow or reflection



"THINKING OF HER."
Not so sad as it seems.

—a more or less transparent silhouette? And he has generally remarked: 'The model probably developed a double at the moment of exposure. What you see by his side is his fluidic exteriorized double.'

"A large number of different causes may produce such a phenomenon. Thus there may be a small hole in the setting of the object lens. If the axis is parallel to that of the lenses, your model will appear doubled.

"If you are an enthusiastic amateur, the accordion of your kodak may weaken. A small hole forms and according to the region affected you will see very different effects. The phenomenon, as you see, is neither so very wonderful nor so difficult to comprehend, but it may be produced by so many different causes—cameras are of so many different models and the circumstances of light, mobility or immobility, time of exposure, orientation, etc., are so numerous and so important, that it is almost impossible, on simple sight of a print, or even of a negative, to point out exactly what is the matter."

These are involuntary doublets. Others, the writer goes on to point out, may occur voluntarily. The photographer may partly expose his picture and then cause a person to step out of it or into it, or to change position in it. If the background is black, the double and its original will both look like ordinary portraits; otherwise they will appear partly transparent, with the background showing through them. Any of these may be taken for "fantoms" by the innocent. Similar effects may be produced by double exposure of the same plate, which often occurs through carelessness, so that two pictures are taken on the same plate. We quote and condense:

"Rarely does an accidental double exposure result in deceit. Generally we have one landscape superposed on another. Two groups are mixt, or in the midst of a marine view there appears a voluminous feminine hat. This misleads no one. Voluntary or systematic double exposure is another thing. By it may be performed trickery of great perfection. It is easy to understand how a professional photographer may deceive his clients thus if he wishes. If he desires to produce on one side of a photograph the attenuated or vaporous form of an anonymous fantom he drapes a model and poses her before a black back-

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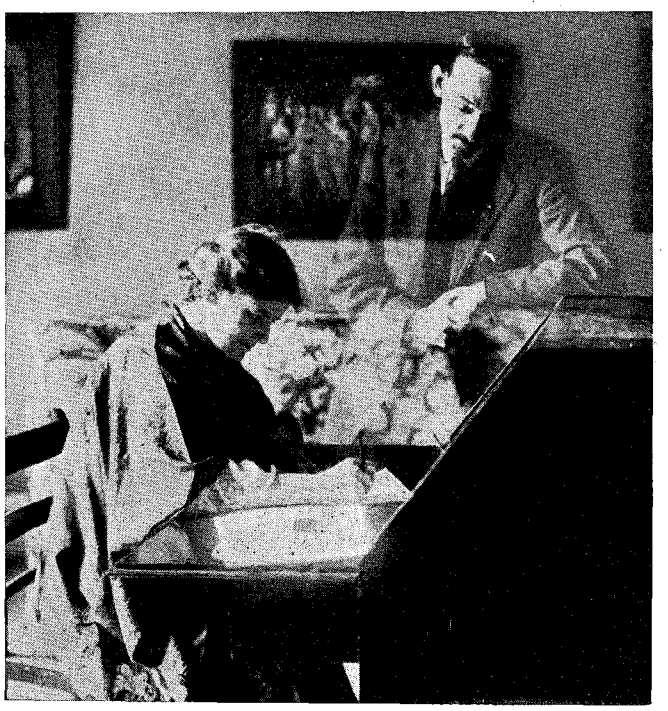
ground in feeble light. The plate thus prepared is used for taking the client's portrait. . . . . .

"The photography of a fantom resembling a special person is a different affair. But if the faker has been able to procure, or copy, either a photograph or a portrait of the person in question, the problem is simple, for a solid model for the 'ghosts' is by no means necessary and its initial size does not matter. It is a simple question of lenses and distance."

Some superstitious people see portents in photographic anomalies that appear to be wholly the result of chance or coincidence. In one, taken by the astronomer Flammarion at the Juvisy Observatory, the clouds present a striking likeness of the French President Fallières, while in the other a collie dog appears to have the head of an old man with a white beard. These results, which are frequently accounted supernatural by some, simply happen to be as they are; they have no assignable cause, occult or other.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRANGE KINDS OF SUGARS

NO OTHER city of the globe, except possibly Paris, can show such a diverse sugar market as New York. Sugars unknown to the ordinary American citizen are used freely by confectioners in this city. Some of these are described and illustrated in an article contributed by L. Lodian to *The International Confectioner* and quoted in *The Louisiana Sugar Manufacturer* (May 6). The writer tells us that his information was acquired during many years of travel in all parts of the globe in a professional capacity — from the ill-refined sugars of Argentina to the raisin-sugar of the Tatar tribes of Central Asia; the palm-sugar of the Ganges to the rice-sugar of Nippon; the sorghum of the Oriental mainland to the solid potato-sugar of Germania; and the crude "black sand" of Eastern Australia to the *azukar-de-uvas* of Iberia, and the abortive beet-sugar of Liberia. He begins with rice-sugar. We read:



"SOMEHOW HE SEEMS VERY NEAR ME AS I WRITE."
And he was—part of the time.

"What is there sweet about rice to yield a sugar? And what is there sweet about fat to yield the intensely sweet principle known as glycerin? There's the analogy! The rice-sugar of Nippon is a by-product in the manufacture of rice-starch and other commodities. The Orientals put rice and rice-products to uses of which we Occidentals wot not.

"The native name for rice-sugar is mizuame, meaning 'liquid sugar,' for this sugar is not commercially crystallizable. It can be made solid, true, but not on a practicable or paying scale. It is of a light amber color, of delicate and refined taste, can be pulled out of its container like so much dough; yet is such a 'dry' mobile as to be handled like so much rubber, but without leaving the fingers sticky. It is less sweet than sorghum or raisin or cane sugars, but far sweeter than corn-sugar.

"This singular Japanese sugar—probably the most curious of the commercial sweetening sugars of the globe—dates from remote epochs. It is exported in gross cases, in one-pound cans, and retails on the American market at 25 cents per can. Sealed, it can be kept indefinitely; open, it attracts moisture, like glycerin; becomes more fluid, increases its mobility, and becomes pasty and sticky. Japanese merchants often keep a small container of it on their desks, as a mucilage for wayward postage-stamps or derelict envelops—when it sticks 'like blazes.'

"The rice-sugar candy of the Nipponese is made of this rice-sugar; and an incorporation is made of an extra fine grade of rice ground to an impalpable powder. This combination produces a very solid confection hard for the teeth to penetrate, and naturally still less sweet than the rice-sugar itself. Our own candy-guzzling folks would certainly be liable to pronounce it 'uninteresting.' . . . . . .

"The best representative of sorghum sugar is the Chinese little lath-like slats of sun-dried or sun-cured sugar, without pan- or pot-boiling. . . . The exprest juice of the sorghum-cane is poured into thousands of shallow pans reposing on straw mats. Nature's rays soon get in their work at browning the fast evaporating juice, and this coloration hastens the attraction of the heat-rays. In a few hours the process is complete: sugar and molasses are dried intact, altho, of course, the molasses can be exprest by heavy pressure.

"Next, the thin sheets of sugar are turned out on smooth tables; a worker applies a flat rule, about a meter long, to them, and with a knife deftly cuts them into the lath-like little slats of commerce. They are next marketed in 100-pound boxes. . . . . .

"The raisin-sugar of Asiatic countries, is (like melon-sugar) non-crystallizable, and is found in commerce of a very thick honey-like consistence—especially so in cold weather, when it can be cut with a knife.

"This sugar is a puzzle to even a sugar expert not aware of its real name. The writer never met one who, unfamiliar with its origin, could divine its source. Of the aromatic flavor of raisins, it has not a suspicion; tastes rather like an inferior flavorless nondescript honey, with a fair adulteration of crude maize-molasses. Yet it is the pure article, and I have never yet met with it sophisticated, in a dozen years of spasmodic handling of the article, both here in America and in Asiatic countries. It is far sweeter than rice and maize-sugars—about the equal of sorghum.

"Raisin-sugar is the stand-by of native confectioners throughout the Asiatic califates. It is exprest, as its name suggests, from raisins, preferably sultanas, in cumbrous wood presses; the remaining débris is a tolerably palatable sweety cake used by humans, and called 'raisin-bread'; also fed to porkers as a very nourishing, fattening article. Quantities of raisin-sugar reach the American market in 50-pound tins, and it is largely used by our big Arabic-speaking colonies. . . . . .

"Maize, or corn sugar, both in liquid and solid form, has an enormous consumption in our confectionery trades. Exports thereof are also on a stupendous scale, in slabs, knoes, and solid 500-pound barrels, poured while warm into the receptacles, and on cooling becomes a stone-like mass. For long-distance transport, this solid maize-sugar form is always preferred to the liquid form. Also called solid glucose and liquid glucose; also, in ignorance, 'grape-sugar,' a misleading term which ought never to be employed. The real grape-sugar, *azukar-de-uvas*, made direct from the grapes—not raisins—is made solely in Iberia, and is rarely exported; not enough is made for home use.

"There are a number of sugars which are so well known as to make a comment thereon in this place entirely superfluous, as our own cane- and beet-sugars; the maple-sugar of divers of our States; while one vastly used sugar of Indasia, the palm-sugar, . . . is made from the date and coco palms, and costs about four cents a kilogram in countries of origin. . . . . .

"A peculiar sugar imported in 500-pound barrels from Deutschland is potato-sugar, a by-product in potato-starch manufacture, of high specific gravity, sweet as maize-sugar, and competing against it in the trades and arts. It reaches this country via Hamburg, and a big stock is carried in Manhattan by Teutonic importing concerns."

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LETTERS AND ART

FREMSTAD'S ADVICE TO BEGINNERS

THE OTHER DAY some one was telling in print a story of the composer Puccini. He was asked to examine the first compositions of a young musician and give an opinion of their promise and say whether the young man should go on in the work he had chosen. The placid man of the world became at once greatly agitated. "Oh, I can not!" he said. "That is too serious a thing to do, to sit in judgment on a boy's whole future merely on the testimony

FREMSTAD AS "ISOLDE."

Americans, she thinks, "have the most beautiful voices in the world," but "it takes more than voice to succeed."

of his early score. Only time and work will prove, one way or the other, the truth to him." It is advice of this sort that also comes from one of our greatest Wagnerian singers, Mme. Fremstad, and it is enforced by a recital of her own experience. We give it here as an offset to the rather gloomy counsel reproduced not long since from the words of one of our leading musical critics. Mme. Fremstad's views are keyed in a strain of northern mysticism common to one of her Scandinavian blood. She says: "We come into the world alone, we make our way alone, and we die alone." In *The Musician* (Boston), Mr. William Armstrong gives us the gist of her philosophy of the singer's life largely in her own words:

"What one has, that which is inborn, which impels one to a certain course in life, is the best of all guides. The trouble with the singer in the beginning is that she is too young to judge logically for herself. I knew nothing of musical questions or the responsibility of the artist; I was simply driven on by a desire to do that one thing, and only that one as my life work—to sing. Other girls are carried away by that same instinct; I happened to be right.

"None can map out a career for another successfully; advise, yes, but it depends upon the singer's stage of development at that especial period as to how far the value of advice of the moment goes. Take a girl who desires to study. None can tell how far she can go until she herself demonstrates it by work. None could have told me.

"In the instance of a girl with a naturally small voice, who can tell what that voice will be after ten years of training and development by practical experience? Every step of study should aid toward that ultimate development, every rôle learned should bring a fuller elasticity and breadth upon which to build for greater things. Time, work, and experience, and only these, will show what she can do. Behind it all is the degree of individual intelligence, which is a vital and deciding factor, and forcefully capable of its share in the general evolution.

"Work ahead, if it is not false stage glamour that impels you, but, instead, an inescapable desire and longing. I felt that there was nothing else in life for me to do, and I dived in and did it. With every girl the inspiring impulse, to be right, must be the same. It must be a matter of supreme choice that urges her to make the step, and she must be more willing to make it than to make any other.

"Art I have found to be the only thing in life that is capable of bringing real happiness; other things which seemed beautiful have faded, but the joy of art remains undimmed and eternal. My start began generations ago; musical ancestors helped—few have them. Americans have the most beautiful voices in the world. But it takes more than voice to succeed; there must also be intelligence, musical ability, bodily development, and soul development as well as voice to make an artist."

Mme. Fremstad lays great stress on the early cultivation of the mind. "Good schooling up to eighteen and a good musical foundation are necessities." Then there are quite material considerations. A girl must "know how to eat, to live, and to think." The voice needs six to eight years of preliminary study. As for beginners—

"I should say go ahead and do what there is at hand to do. Stereotyped direction is too common, too seldom supported by genuine thought and the practical outlook. Each must learn individually from his or her own practical experience what may be done, and how far they may go. None can advise in this but oneself. If a singer is helped financially, so much the better; but if not there will undoubtedly exist a greater knowledge of the value of educational opportunities, because of the struggle it takes to get them.

"We come into the world alone, we make our way alone, and we die alone. That is why I believe in stating facts instead of giving didactic advice as to choice of or fitness for this course or that; each has her own way to go, none can go it for her. The singer learns her lesson, whether in life or in art, from her own experience.

"Begin where you are placed; none can tear themselves from their surroundings at once. It is not common sense to allow to-day to go by unimproved because of an aimless looking forward to some to-morrow with better surroundings and advantages. You can always be learning something, even if unaided, and when help does come you are the better fitted to accept it.

"To me it seems wisdom to look ahead only one step at a time, but to take that one step with confidence. And by so doing one is spared many a disappointment in life. More happens by not looking so far ahead. To embrace opportunities too soon is to find them not opportunities, but stumbling-blocks. Also to be always picturing the great to-morrow which is to bring so much, means wasting of the great to-day, slipping a cog in the wheel which in consequence never runs reliably. Patience and concentration the singer needs to the utmost. How can these be developed unless the entire stock of their possession is applied to the work of the moment—the single step?

"There is no hurrying-up process known in proper preparation for church, concert, or opera; one thing at a time, and only one, is all that can be done. A great reason why so many girls fail when they feel themselves called to a career is an overwhelming desire to get ahead quickly. This is only another name for slighting the value of the present as a time of unsparing toil. It is one thing to hear some one say, 'What a beautiful voice, she should sing in opera,' and it is another thing to do it.

"In each branch, church, concert, opera, I have had to test myself, and I will say this, the first two are invaluable preparatory

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aids when the last is entered on. The church needs beautiful voices, just as the opera needs them, tho the church does not seem to realize this necessity, especially in the case of men singers and their training from youth for the career, as is done abroad. Churches, too, should pay higher salaries to retain valuable voices that are otherwise lost to them.

"To make the step from church to concert, and the next to opera, is a question of evolution and not of prophecy."

On the subject of study she says this:

"In America we have splendid teachers and splendid opportunities. The fulfilling of my own musical ideas, which is another proposition, I realized abroad. It is in this aspect that we turn to older and more settled countries where there exists more fully that which we term 'musical atmosphere.'

"Growth on the intellectual side is of paramount importance. To me, without intellectuality one can do nothing; the spark of intelligence must be back of everything one does. In the first place, to be suddenly transplanted into foreign surroundings, where all is totally different to that to which we have been used, is in itself a powerful awakener. Thought is stirred inevitably to greater activity; we are led into fresh ideas by this new environment; we come into contact with minds thinking along other lines, with other themes of interest, another point of view. Then, too, there are the treasures of art and architecture, new types of beauty in scenery.

"All these things, quite aside from musical interests, cause us to look within ourselves, better to realize our own individuality, and mentally to develop. This is exactly what is needful to the singer of to-day, when mind must combine with voice as one responsive instrument."

SHAKESPEARE IN MODERN CLOTHES

EVER SINCE Sir Henry Irving achieved such wonders in the costuming of plays it has appeared that the only proper thing to do is to adhere strictly to "the period." Archeology is expected to furnish the clothes proper to the time of the play, no matter how remote or how eccentric the habiliments may be. The fact that such a principle is now almost established in the theater is probably enough to make Mr. Chesterton see it the other way. He was lately watching a reproduction of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," so he tells us in *The Illustrated London News*, and he had "the sudden conviction that the play would be much better if it were acted in modern costume, or, at any rate, in English costume." Mr. Chesterton has an idea, for example, that *Theseus* is not an Athenian, but "actually and unmistakably an Englishman." If he "came on the stage in gaiters or a shooting-jacket, if *Bottom the Weaver* wore a smock-frock, if *Hermia* and *Helena* were drest as two modern English schoolgirls, we should not be departing from Shakespeare, but rather returning to him." He goes on riding this new hobby:

"The cold, classical draperies (of which he probably never dreamed, but with which we drape *Ægisthus* or *Hippolyta*) are not only a nuisance, but a falsehood. They misrepresent the whole meaning of the play. For the meaning of the play is that the little things of life as well as the great things stray on the borderland of the unknown. That as a man may fall among devils for a morbid crime, or fall among angels for a small piece of piety or pity, so also he may fall among fairies through an amiable flirtation or a fanciful jealousy. The fact that a back door opens into elf-land is all the more reason for keeping the foreground familiar, and even prosaic. For even the fairies are very neighborly and firelight fairies; therefore the human beings ought to be very human in order to effect the fantastic contrast. And in Shakespeare they are very human. *Hermia* the vixen and *Helena* the maypole are obviously only two excitable and quite modern girls. *Hippolyta* has never been an Amazon; she may perhaps have once been a Suffragette. *Theseus* is a gentleman, a thing entirely different from a Greek oligarch. That golden good-nature which employs culture itself to excuse the clumsiness of the uncultured is a thing quite peculiar to those lazier Christian countries where the Christian gentleman has been evolved—

> For nothing in this world can be amiss
> When simpleness and duty tender it.

Or, again, in that noble scrap of skeptical magnanimity which was unaccountably cut out in the last performance—

> The best in this kind are but shadows; and the worst are no worse if imagination amend them.

These are obviously the easy and reconciling comments of some kindly but cultivated squire, who will not pretend to his guests that the play is good, but who will not let the actors see that

"MACBETH," ACCORDING TO GARRICK.

Tho he wore a tie-wig and tail-coat, Mr. Chesterton thinks he was not "such a fool as he looked."

he thinks it bad. But this is certainly not the way in which an Athenian Tory like Aristophanes would have talked about a bad play."

Such a principle as this, if adopted, would make us revise our estimates of some of the old-time actors, whom we have always looked upon as poor historians whatever they may have been as actors—Garrick playing *Macbeth* in a tie-wig and a tail-coat, and Mrs. Siddons, his wife, in "a crinoline as big and stiff as a cartwheel." Mr. Chesterton is "not so sure that the great men and women who founded the English stage in the eighteenth century were quite such fools as they looked." He has a "queer suspicion that Garrick and Siddons knew nearly as much about dressing as they did about acting." Going on:

"One distinction can at least be called obvious. Garrick did not care much for the historical costume of *Macbeth;* but he cared as much as Shakespeare did. He did not know much about that prehistoric and partly mythical Celtic chief; but he knew more than Shakespeare; and he could not conceivably have cared less. Now the Victorian age was honestly interested in the dark and epic origins of Europe; was honestly interested in Picts and Scots, in Celts and Saxons; in the blind drift of the races and the blind drive of the religions. . . . . .

"Under these circumstances it is not strange that our age should have felt a curiosity about the solid but mysterious *Macbeth* of the Dark Ages. But all this does not alter the ultimate fact: that the only *Macbeth* that mankind will ever care about is the *Macbeth* of Shakespeare, and not the *Macbeth* of history. When England was romantic it was interested in *Macbeth's* kilt and claymore. In the same way, if England becomes a Republic, it will be especially interested in the Republicans in 'Julius Cæsar.' If England becomes Roman Catholic, it will be specially interested in the theory of chastity in 'Measure for Measure.' But being interested in these things will never be the same as being interested in Shakespeare.

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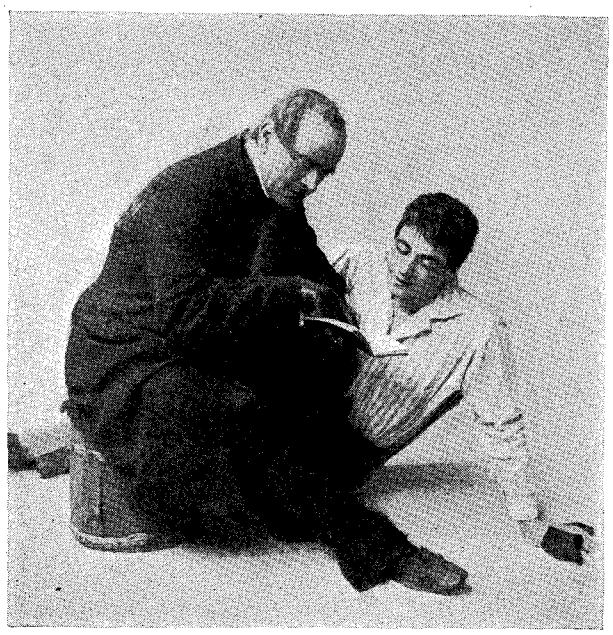
And for a man interested in Shakespeare, a man merely concerned about what Shakespeare meant, a *Macbeth* in powdered hair and knee-breeches is perfectly satisfactory. For *Macbeth*, as Shakespeare shows him, is much more like a man in knee-breeches than a man in a kilt. His subtle hesitations and his suicidal impenitence belong to the bottomless speculations of a highly civilized society. The 'Out, out, brief candle' is far more appropriate to the last wax taper after a ball of powder and patches than to the smoky but sustained fires in iron baskets which probably flared and smoldered over the swift crimes of the eleventh century. The real Macbeth probably killed Duncan with the nearest weapon, and then confest it to the nearest priest. Certainly, he may never have had any such doubts about the normal satisfaction of being alive. However regrettably negligent of the importance of Duncan's life, he had, I fancy, few philosophical troubles about the importance of his own. The men of the Dark Ages were all optimists, as all children and all animals are. The madness of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* goes along with candles and silk stockings. That madness only appears in the age of reason.

"So far, then, from Garrick's anachronism being despised, I should like to see it imitated."



EDWARD HARRIGAN IN "OLD LAVENDER."

People who knew New York life of the seventies and eighties, in its mean streets, on the docks, and in the saloons, saw the real thing depicted by Harrigan in the old days of the Théâtre Comique. He was the first "to put upon the stage the funny mixt types of New York which he had observed all his life about the streets of the old town."

WHERE AMERICAN DRAMA BEGAN

IF ANYBODY is at a loss to explain Mr. George M. Cohan's origin in the economy of things theatrical, a *Sun* writer tells him that Cohan is "wearing all the laurels that once rested on the Harrigan brow." "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" and its immediate predecessors have made Mr. Cohan's laurels much more luxuriant than any that rested on the brow of Mr. Harrigan; but it is worth while looking back on simpler things if only to understand the more complex that spring from them. Edward Harrigan's recent death in New York has brought into the public prints many accounts of the theater of a decade and more ago. One of these, the Chicago *Tribune*, recalls that Mr. Harrigan was "discovered" more than a generation back by no less a person than Mr. Howells, who "proclaimed Harrigan a realistic dramatist of a high order." Mr. Harrigan was known to a certain clientèle of theater-goers before he was "proclaimed" in *Harper's Magazine*, but his fame then spread to other circles than those native to the East Side of New York. The observation of contemporary types had hitherto been overlooked. But, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"It occurred to Harrigan to put upon the stage the funny mixt types of New York which he had observed all his life about the streets of the old town. He was a comedian, and of course he picked the characters and scenes that would make the most fun. The field, with the conflicts between the Irish, the Germans, and the negroes of that day, with an occasional infusion of 'dago' character, as New York grew to be an Italian city, was inexhaustibly rich, and Harrigan made the most of it. The thing which distinguished Harrigan's pieces from the rough-and-tumble fun of the old variety-shows was that his stage types were true to life. People who knew New York life in its mean streets, on the docks, and in the saloons recognized not merely the humor, but the lifelikeness of the pictures, so that by the eighties, when the 'Mulligan Guards' series came along, Harrigan and Hart's was a distinctive feature of the theatrical life of the town. For a decade, during which the actor partners removed to several new stage homes in the general uptown trend, their stage attracted the plaudits of both the critical and the unthinking fun-seekers more fully, probably, than any other in New York."

Beginning with the "Mulligan Guards," Harrigan's best known plays concerned various episodes in the career of the Mulligan family. Familiar other titles are "Cordelia's Aspirations," "McSorley's Inflation," and "Squatter Sovereignty." "They crystallized metropolitan life and showed vivid cartoons of New York in transition which will prove invaluable to the future social historian." *The Sun*, in surveying this phase of the American drama, links up Harrigan's name with that of Denman Thompson, also lately deceased:

"As the adventures of the *Mulligan* family progressed from one stage to another, New York audiences of that day delighted in the novelty of recognizable types. In the same way Denman Thompson began to bring into his one successful dramatic creation more and more of New England rural life. He survived longer than Harrigan on the stage, altho his efforts were never spread over so large a field. Both ceased to write, altho neither was without successors.

"Charles Hoyt carried on the Harrigan tradition in a form that was better suited to his day. The Harrigan types have not ceased to exist. They may still be found in the part of the city from which their creator brought them to the stage. The negro and the Irishman in Chelsea are as human and as amusing to-day as they were in the days of the first man who realized their possibilities on the stage. It is not the types that disappeared, but the patience of the public for them. With this was the demand for a somewhat larger canvas than Harrigan was ever able to paint. And departure from his limited field led him to disaster. Even the speeches of his later dramas, with their philosophical and axiomatic squint, became absurdly inflated and bombastic.

"The Hoyt plays covered a much larger area of interest. There the humors of the hotel of that day were drawn, the baseball umpire had his share of attention, the piratical plumber of that age of humor was used as an amusing type, and the Western statesman was a figure in one delightful satire of American life. Here was a field of entertainment that made the Harrigan achievements seem narrow indeed. That Hoyt depicted in every case the life of this country as the caricaturist of the comic weeklies of that age revealed it, did not in the least injure its value for the purposes of the stage. That view, in fact, added the necessary element of exaggeration. If it were a so-called French ball, it was drawn in a Hoyt farce with the breadth that the least restrained caricaturist allowed himself. There was no room in the field of American farce for another writer in the time of the preponderating Hoyt. Naturally Harrigan, who had always found New York his only profitable field, had to retire before a form of drama that made so much stronger an appeal. There were many more facets to the Hoyt gem to catch the light of American life and send it dancing out to amuse the spectators who took such delight from witnessing these exaggerations of the existence that they were more or less familiar with.

"While Hoyt was carrying out and amplifying the new ideas that Harrigan had brought to the stage of music and comedy, the influence of Denman Thompson, so highly praised by literary authorities, had not been without its force. Perhaps James Herne, with 'Shore Acres,' achieved the most popular success in this field, altho in 'Margaret Fleming' he aimed at higher dramatic possibilities in the life of village New England. Just now the tendency of the theater seems to be in quite another direction than the studies of pastoral life which found their highest, finest dramatic form in the Herne plays. Perhaps more direct in the line of descent from 'The Old Homestead'

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than 'Shore Acres' or 'Sag Harbor' is such a specimen of the so-called by-gosh dramas as 'Way Down East,' which will always find a public awaiting them. But they would scarcely be acclaimed as a new school of the drama even by critics of literature.

"There was a brief interregnum when the Hoyt plays, in just the manner of those that Harrigan had done, ceased to interest the public. They began to pass out of the fashion as their predecessors had. The early Weber & Fields burlesques in Broadway, with their choruses and their elaborate dressing, were scarcely to be accounted a part of the evolution which began with Harrigan and has reached in our own day George M. Cohan. With his farces of music and dancing there was just as strongly national a note of humor as in any of those of his predecessors."

PERILOUS POSTHUMOUS FAME

SOME ARE BEGINNING to think that the fire is the best preserver of a man's fame. What he deliberately withholds from the world he would do well to give to the flames, for otherwise it is pretty likely to be published later—and perhaps be received with sneers. Journals on both sides of the water are not over-jubilant about a new Thackeray story, some new chapters of travel appearing in the June *Harper's*, and a long letter now first printed in the June *Cornhill*. These posthumous works signalize the nearness of the centenary of his birth, which falls on July 18. The Manchester *Guardian* remarks rather wearily that "it looks as if he might still be publishing at his bicentenary." One thing, it thinks, is made "pretty clear by most of these belated Thackerayana—that Thackeray was a pretty good judge of his own work, and of what was worth publishing with his name to it." This journal goes on:

"We can not recall one among all the things of his published since 'Denis Duval' which has done his fame good; his genius, in 'Esmond' and 'Vanity Fair,' has power enough to carry them off, but they are its baggage, not new feathers in its wings. The 'Cockney Travels' in *Harper's* are seen, if one's eyes be not dazzled, to be just a fluent stream of the commonplace picturesqueness, the easy, shallow reflections and more or less vivaciously worded platitudes to which competent journalists have in all ages been known to have recourse when the Muse did not supply any inspiration better worth attending to. It is all quite presentable descriptive journalism, with a few passages that verge on something more and a few that lapse into something less. How tedious, for instance, the archaistic gush about stage coaches, as if romance were a thing resident in one form of rolling stock or permanent way, and not an energy of the human spirit that depends neither on cottage industries nor on the use of horseflesh.

> But, tho the whole world turn to coal,
> Then chiefly lives.

Mr. Kipling's genius is a child beside Thackeray's, but in one respect he is a cut above Thackeray—he does not maunder about life's obsolete utensils, but seeks beauty and romance where for a man of our day they may rightly be—in the submarine cable, the lights of great passing liners seen from a tramp steamer's deck, or the roar of a night mail crossing a lonely bridge on the Indus. How trivial, again, is Thackeray's gibe at solicitors. Whenever a mid-Victorian novelist wanted to get a good sense of whatever his own degree of social exaltation was, he seems to have gone into his study and sneered at an attorney. These little traits of that age are not likable. They make one feel uncomfortably handicapped just when one wants to rebut, on the whole, Mr. Shaw's assertion that it was a mean and poor age."

GEORGE M. COHAN

Who is the present-day exponent of the tradition inaugurated by Harrigan, embodying the national note of humor.

DENMAN THOMPSON

Who, contemporaneously with Harrigan, contributed to the "real life" of the American theater in his picture of rural scenes.

The New York *Evening Post* is much of the same mind; tho it helps Thackeray by letting a good many others into the same box with him. Balzac, Sterne, Hazlitt, Lamb, Renan, Poe, Stevenson, and Richard Wagner—all have had something of their unpublished remains brought to the light in the last year or two, and often "neither the dead author nor the living public is the gainer." Much injury is wrought to the author's reputation by raking up the discarded apprentice efforts of a man's youth and loading the balance against his mature fame. *The Evening Post* observes further:

"Who would not give much for a new volume by Thackeray or Balzac? Every one of us would. But this new volume must indeed be Thackeray or Balzac. Sentiment will take the mediocre pages of a master and endow them with qualities above their true worth. If a reader is so happily constituted, there is no more to be said about the matter. But where the critical faculty can not be kept from coming into play, the great discovery might well have been left unprinted if it lacks intrinsic merits.

"And, after all, why should we so thirst for a new page of Thackeray when there is so much to be had in the pages we know? The individual aroma which comes from the pages of a master may as easily be caught by reading 'Pendennis' twice or 'Père Goriot' twice as by reading two different stories from the same pen. To paraphrase a well-known epigram, whenever we are asked to read the rough first draft of a story by Stevenson written in his early twenties, we will read 'Kidnapped' and 'Prince Otto.' Certain it is that the author himself is entitled to say what he wishes of his work to be preserved and what he wants forgotten. His judgment may often be wrong. But the editor must be very sure that it was indeed wrong before he assumes the liberty of giving to the public what the artist himself thought unworthy of himself or his pains.

"In the end this practical consideration remains the weightiest. It is ill traveling the path of fame with a heavy baggage; why increase the load which every great writer is compelled to carry? The spirit of criticism spares no one. Literature has its fashion cycles, and the man who is apotheosized in one generation is often compelled to undergo the judgment of the next. Nowadays we do not hesitate to point out faults in Balzac, Thackeray, or Dickens. In one is found a great tedium; in the second an overintrusion of the author's personality; in the third a serious distortion of character values. That the next decade may completely reverse us does not matter. To-day we do pick fault with the masters, even knowing them as we do at their best. Hence it is no kindness to them to put into print work that is obviously not of their best."

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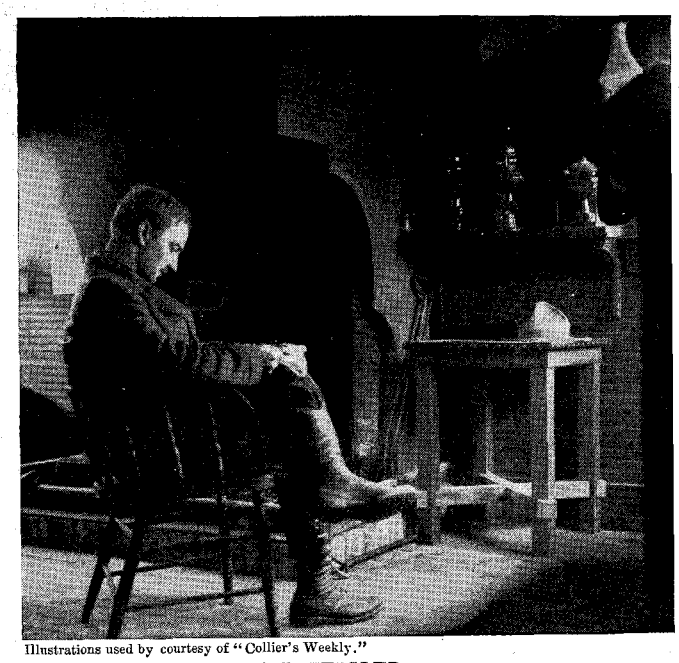
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BEATING THE SALOON IN ALASKA

MINERS' SALOONS offered the only amusement for the inhabitants of Cordova, a two-year-old town on the southwestern coast of Alaska, until the "Red Dragon" started in to compete with them for patronage. The saloons wither up their welcome when the miner's money runs out, but the Red Dragon always keeps open house. It is a novel form of mission adopted and mainly supported by the Board of Missions of New York, after being founded by the Rev. Edward Pearson Newton of the same city. The functions which this institution undertakes duplicate the saloons, except for the drinks. Religious services aim to supply the stimulus thus lacking. In *Collier's* we read this account:



Illustrations used by courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

E. P. ZEIGLER,

Who conducts the "Red Dragon" Mission in Alaska, meeting the miners on a footing of equality and gaining their unreserved friendship.

"The conditions Mr. Newton found there were these: The town is the terminus of a new railroad, the Copper River and Northwestern, which is being pushed through a wild and uninhabited region to tap the great copper, coal, gold, and grain fields of the interior. Cordova's population is therefore at present based on the labor that builds railroads, with a sprinkling of miners and prospectors. During the past summer there have been 3,000 men at work on the line. This winter there will be about 2,000, and to every man at work there will be one in town, idle and probably without money, just as there has been since the town started.

"The great need of these men, in from long, colorless days of hard labor, is amusement—and legitimately so. Yet there has been literally no place for them to go except to the saloons, where they are not wanted if they are not spending—excepting, of course, the Red Dragon.

"The building was designed to suit its many purposes, one big room with a large fireplace at one end. Here are warmth, comfort, companionship, free tobacco, music, magazines, books, and games, all for the accepting, and not a requirement except reasonably good behavior. No membership or fee is required. The mission is supported primarily by the Board of Missions of New York. Its maintenance is aided by local contributions and by the proceeds of entertainments. A sort of honorary membership at a dollar a month is available to those who seek it. As a result of the working out of this plan the clubroom is filled to its capacity of fifty from early morning till eleven at night through nine months of the year. During the other three months you may find from fifteen to thirty occupants at almost any time.

"When Sunday morning comes the billiard-table is moved into one corner, the reading-table into another, the boxing-gloves put away, the altar is dropt by sling and tackle from its resting-place in the rafters, and in a few minutes the club has become a church. The preparations for a dance are simpler but somewhat similar. In fact, it has become customary to hold weekly dances on Saturday nights, so that the two operations may be combined and the disturbance of its principal use minimized accordingly.

"On winter days the boxing-gloves are in frequent use, and several of the Red Dragon boys have become more than locally celebrated for clean, clever sparring as a result. There is frequently music in the evenings, for one finds surprizing outcrops of ability in odd corners in Alaska, and talented visitors find a pleasing quality of real appreciation at the Red Dragon that makes them especially willing to contribute to the pleasure of these wanderers."

One rainy Sunday last fall a young man tramped into the Red Dragon about nine o'clock from a surveyor's camp fifty miles inland. "I couldn't stand it any longer," he said. "I just had to get a piano." Then:

"He played—and played well—with the eagerness and delight of a very hungry man at a good dinner—till midnight, when the place was closed. Next morning he was sitting on the step when they came to open the doors. He played till noon without stopping. Then rising, he put on his slicker and sou'wester and, waving a laughing good-by to the roomful of listeners, started on his long tramp back to camp.

"The Red Dragon is in charge of E. P. Zeigler, a young divinity student formerly of Detroit, Mr. Newton making periodical visits. Mr. Zeigler is as peculiarly suited to his unique post as the club is suited to the town. He is familiar with several hundred of the English-speaking laborers on the line, and has the rare faculty of meeting them on such a footing of equality as to gain their unreserved friendship.

"His costume on week days smacks not in the least of the clerical, consisting usually, in fact, of corduroys, gray flannel shirt, and the high boots of the country, a fitting enough costume, since all of his spare time is spent mushing over the mountains with a few choice spirits, probably some Alaskan sourdoughs, on a prospecting trip."

PROTESTANT HYMNS ON CATHOLIC LIPS.—That there is too much singing of Protestant hymns among some Catholics is the concluding thought of the editor of the Catholic weekly *America* (New York), in replying to a brother journalist who had exprest somewhat different views. The other Catholic writer, who is unnamed, had said, it appears, that it was perfectly permissible for Catholics to sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" in church, as "the hymn is in every respect Catholic, highly appropriate for certain occasions, and therefore to be used without scruple."

America objects to the phrase "in every respect Catholic." It admits that the words of the hymn itself are, "despite a certain vagueness," capable of being accepted for Catholic use. But its readers are reminded that the writer of the hymn, Sabine Baring-Gould, is "as bitter a hater of the Catholic Church as can be found among Anglicans." Further, we are reminded, neither "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" nor any other Protestant hymn has ever received the sanction of the Catholic Church. The hymn was written expressly for the Anglican services, and admirable it is for this purpose, but "to direct it to the expression of Catholic faith and worship is evidently in the power only of the authority which might sanction it and has not done so." Further:

"The Catholic journalist tries to show that for 'Onward, Christian Soldiers!' this is made up of scraps of liturgical hymns, but only succeeds in pointing out a few verbal coincidences. One could prove just as conclusively that its exemplary cause is composed of bits of other Protestant hymns, as 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War' and 'Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun.' Certainly, if Baring-Gould had in mind—and this is essential to the exemplary cause—to imitate the liturgical

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hymns cited by the Catholic journalist, he made a great botch of his work. His hymn is typically Anglican, vague, and as far from the wholesome dogmatism of those concerning Our Lord's Passion and Resurrection as the North Pole is from the South. At most, then, the Catholic journalist has shown that 'Onward, Christian Soldiers!' is *materially* Catholic; for us, it is clear, what is most important is that our hymns should be *formally* Catholic. . . . .

"There is too much singing of Protestant hymns among some Catholics."

MOTORING OVER THE COMMANDMENTS

THE ARROGANCE of the man in the automobile and the resentment of the man who dodges it are also the respective feelings of a large part of the rich and the poor, and a writer in *The Christian Register* (Boston) hits off their psychology by imagining how the Ten Commandments are thought of by each. The rich, as he views it, have appropriated the Commandments to their own use, put their own meaning into them, and are using them to oppress the poor. The Decalog is thus made to seem as if it were written for the man inside the automobile, and this writer remarks that, as for himself, he has been all his life outside, "in the dust and smell." He appears to be a doctor of divinity, the "Rev. Bromide Smith"—at least so he signs himself in *The Christian Register*, tho he can not be said to be "bromidic" in his proposition of an amended version. As a man outside the automobile, he would write these commandments for the man inside:

"1. Thou shalt not insist that other people shall worship thy god.

"2. Thou shalt not dictate how other people shall worship their god.

"3. Thou shalt not take the name of the gods of others in vain.

"4. Remember to keep one day in seven sacred to the health and happiness of others.

"5. So live that every one may have a chance to honor his parents and provide for them in old age.

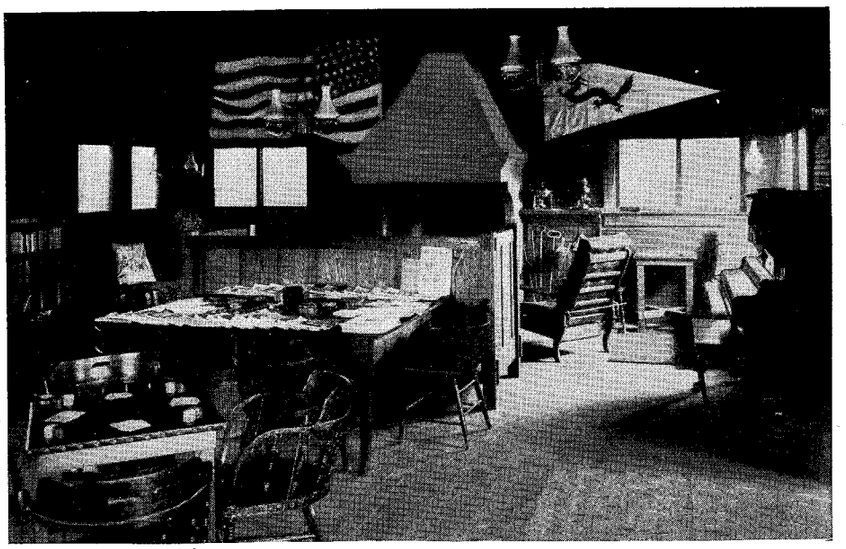
"6. Thou shalt not make the toiler hate thee and thy class by living an easy, idle, and heartless life. Thou shalt care for the health and safety of those who work for thee as if their health and life were thine own.

"7. Thou shalt pay thy workers enough so that they can marry and support a home of their own in comfort. Thou shalt not pay thy women workers less than enough to support an honest life.

"8. Thou shalt not tempt thy fellow man to steal by treating him merely as a cog to be worked or left idle at pleasure in the dividend-producing machine.

"9. Thou shalt not manipulate thy capital in such an inhuman manner that the toilers and consumers shall in the end come to believe every evil against thee.

"10. Thou shalt not display thy wealth in such a manner as to make others less wealthy feel uncomfortable. Thou shalt not dress thy children so expensively as to make the hearts of all other children and of their parents to be sore within them."



THE CORDOVA RED DRAGON AS A CLUBHOUSE.

Here one may find all the jollity of the saloon, except the drinks.

He admits that "perhaps the meaning in my revised form of the Ten Commandments is really in great part implicit in them in their original form." It is only because the rider in the automobile has put his own interpretation upon them that Dr. Smith pleads for revision. The rich man's interpretation is sketched thus:

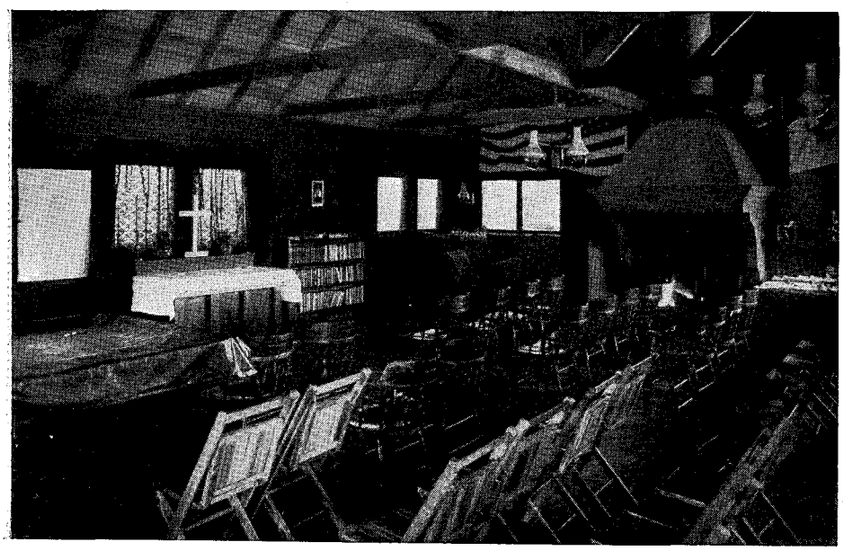
"The first commandment insists that I shall not dare to take as my God any god except the god of the man who is in power. The poor man must not worship a god of his own: he must worship the god which the upper classes think best for him.

"The second commandment declares that the poor and unlearned man must make no tangible representation of his god for an aid to his worship. The rich and educated do not need any such help to grasp their metaphysical deity, therefore the poor and concrete-minded man must not have it.

"The third commandment infers that, while the favored classes can laugh at the petty gods of the submerged tenth, it is blasphemy for the ignorant to scoff at the god which the scholars consider best for them.

"The fourth commandment is the pronouncement of a class rich enough to have 'man servant and maid servant and cattle' as to how other people shall keep the weekly holiday in such a way as not to annoy the leisured and cultured classes at their worship.

"The fifth commandment can be kept only by those successful enough to be



BY SLIPPING A FEW COGS IT BECOMES A CHAPEL,

And wears this guise when Sunday comes around.

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able to save a little something to put by to care for their parents in old age.

"The sixth commandment against murder is always the safeguard of tyranny.

"The seventh commandment is the precept of a class moneyed enough to marry and support a home whenever it will.

"The eighth commandment is the bulwark of the propertied classes and always has been against those upon whose shoulders they are standing.

"The ninth commandment is the denial of the right of the consumer to investigate the ways of the producer lest he say unjust things.

"The tenth commandment preaches the time-worn lesson which the rich charity visitor has ever preached to the poor family,—that they ought to be content with their lot, and not ask for any fairer division of the good things of this life than God has vouchsafed to grant at the present time."

CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM IN THE EAST

WHILE THE use of opium is said to be increasing in the British provinces of India, it is being repressed in China. The Chinese Government have indeed set a noble example to other governments which have encouraged or permitted the use of this fatal drug merely for the sake of the revenue which accrues from its sale. We find in *The Times of India* a dismal letter, written by Mr. D. E. Watcha, in which he gives figures showing how the pestiferous juice of the poppy is becoming more and more the bane of the people in Bombay Presidency. He writes:

"Temperance reformers have for long been so obsessed by the regrettable increase of drink among a sober people that, speaking broadly, they have to a great extent neglected the growing consumption of the other narcotic which is insidiously doing its mischievous work. But it was time that well-informed criticism was also directed toward the growth of 'excise opium' in the Presidency. Unfortunately, details of this consumption have been very incomplete. Moreover, the forms of divers excise tables have been subject to such a constant change that the student of statistics has to be very cautious and feel his way while quarrying in the obscure mine. . . . . .

"Be that as it may. To-day I take up the parable of opium consumption in the Presidency as revealed by the annual reports. I will take the statistics for the last five years only, say from 1905–06 to 1909–10:

1906	Opium in pounds,		70,666
1906–07	"	"	74,554
1907–08	"	"	82,807
1908–09	"	"	85,818
1909–10	"	"	90,779

"From 70,666 pounds to 90,779 in five years is an increase of 20,113 pounds, or fully 28.49 per cent. And be it remembered, Sir, that in 1904–05, it was 74,373 pounds. Compare this quantity with the average of the quinquennium, namely, 80,924. Even when thus compared, the increased consumption is 10,551 pounds, or 15 per cent. Is such a large increase, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, in a vile narcotic like opium, which was the ruin of China for a hundred years, and to which awakened China is strenuously endeavoring to put a stop, to be viewed with equanimity? If country spirits are ruining the manhood of the Presidency with a vengeance, what are we to think of the greater ruin which opium-eating or opium-smoking is bringing about? While country spirits are doing their mischievous work in broad daylight, opium is doing its noxious work stealthily. The opium dens and the opium shops are hardly visible. That is the worst of it. Is there to be no check by means of public opinion on the Government policy of excise?"

The example set by China in repressing the opium traffic is held up by *The Continent* (Chicago) as an example to other governments. "Few spectacles have appeared more sublime than this virile resolve of a vast nation to be rid of its besetting sin." America has a great share in this reformation:

"It is a just pride to Americans that in this great crusade China has had more aid from America than from any other nation. The United States helped first by suppressing entirely the opium traffic in the Philippines, which put American influence in the Orient on the right side of the question. Then it helped again when President Roosevelt summoned an international commission on opium to assemble in Shanghai in 1909.

"The credit for that significant and influential meeting rightly belongs to Colonel Roosevelt, for by his official invitation he gave it a diplomatic status. Yet it is but fair to say that the ultimate credit goes back to two earnest men behind the scenes —Bishop Brent of Manila and Dr. W. F. Crafts of Washington— who in 1906 urged on the President the original suggestion of it.

"And now again President Taft has responded to a similar prompting and called an international congress on the same subject to assemble at The Hague in July. Fourteen nations will be represented by their delegates.

"The object which Mr. Taft particularly commends to the attention of these commissioners is the 'suppression of the opium evil' throughout the world by mutual agreement of all nations. The very proposing of that ideal has in it promise not only for the end of the opium curse, but also for the final suppression of other deleterious trades—particularly in liquor—by the same method.

"This Hague conference therefore, aiming at so vast and so new an application of international law, should assemble under the eyes of intelligent lovers of mankind in every quarter of the globe. It is far too important to be ignored by any live world-citizen.

"And certainly the Christians of America should offer profound prayer in their homes and in their churches that the conference shall result in the early overthrow of the opium vice in every land."

One of the great obstacles in the way of the opium reform has been the *laissez-aller* conservatism of the British Government which for alleged prudential reasons encourage the cultivation of opium. The Puritan conscience of the English middle classes, who are the main support of the Asquith Ministry, has, however, been enabled to influence the Government in checking to some extent the opium trade in the British dependencies, and we read:

"For a compromise, it was agreed [by the Asquith Government] that India would reduce one-tenth each year its exportations of opium to China, if China would likewise diminish one-tenth each year its internal production of the poppy. Ten years would thus extinguish both phases of the business.

"Now China on its part has done vastly better than this contract. In three years, so urgent are the anti-opium measures of the Government and so aroused is public feeling, China has cut down its own production three-fourths. Importation, in contrast, is diminished less than three-tenths.

"This has aroused immense dissatisfaction among the Chinese. Their new Parliament, by resolution, and great numbers of the people, by popular petition, have called on Britain to abolish all imports from India forthwith. In that case China promises that it will root every poppy out of Chinese soil in a year.

"The British Government has yielded far enough to promise that it will keep opium out of any Chinese province which succeeds in suppressing native production. But it ought to do more. Many influential supporters at home are vigorously insisting that it must do more. And now there is a chance for Americans to contribute to this home pressure the great added weight of international opinion—to help make an international sentiment for a drastic suppression which shall be complete and immediate."

America has still much to do in this matter, and the editor of *The Continent* gives the following advice:

"American churches, missionary societies, men's clubs, and all forms of ecclesiastical governing bodies should hasten to adopt, by formal vote, resolutions and petitions indorsing President Taft in his great proposal that next month's Hague conference shall secure 'the suppression of the opium evil' at once and everywhere. Such petitions and resolutions, if forwarded quickly to President Taft, will greatly influence the forthcoming assemblage.

"Moreover, it is also open to church bodies, civic reform organizations, or individual citizens, if they couch their representations in respectful terms, to urge similarly on the British Government, through Ambassador Bryce at Washington, the immediate surrender of the treaty right to introduce into China the cursing drug which the nation hates."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Alexander, Kirkland B. The Log of the North Shore Club. Illustrated. Pp. 228. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1911. $1.25 net.

In his introduction, Mr. Alexander says: "If only these little chronicles awaken one thought of the North, and sound one wild, free note of the wilderness, the test will indeed have been met." The north shore of Lake Superior, the rocky coast from Sault Sainte Marie to Michipocoten Harbor is the background of the graphic descriptions the author here gives of camping, fishing, sailing, and portaging in that glorious wild country. The book is fascinating and written with such refreshing candor that every word bears a hidden charm. One feels the breath of the forest, the lure of the wilderness, the very fever of the fisherman's fancy, as he follows breathlessly the glowing accounts of all kinds of outdoor life, delights, and dangers. The author makes his camp companions and their life very real by his power of description. The action is so swift, the interest so intense, that one reads with avidity and lays aside the book with regret. Aside from the atmosphere of the woods and the wonderful tribute to Lake Superior and its hundred trout rivers, there is much cleverly conveyed information in regard to camp outfits and life. Forty realistic illustrations add much to the attractiveness of the book.

Clark, Ellery H. Reminiscences of an Athlete. Pp. 184. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

This is a plain, straightforward account of college athletic achievements in the past twenty years, told clearly and concisely by Ellery H. Clark, a graduate of Harvard and all-round athletic champion of America in 1897, 1903, and of New England in 1896, 1897, 1909, and 1910. He relates his early ambitions, the failures and successes of his college days, and describes all the past and present heroes, giving their records and their photographs, besides explaining carefully the method of marking the all-round contestants for position. Runners, hurdlers, jumpers, and weight-throwers all find their places in the book. The most thrilling moment recorded is that during the Olympic games of 1896 in Athens, when the raising of the American flag at the entrance of the stadium was the signal of the victory of Curtis in the first running event. Even the reader thrills with pride. The postscript for "those who come after" has some very good advice but very brief. "Don't begin too young," "Don't overdo." "Aim to make your athletics improve your health and not endanger it."

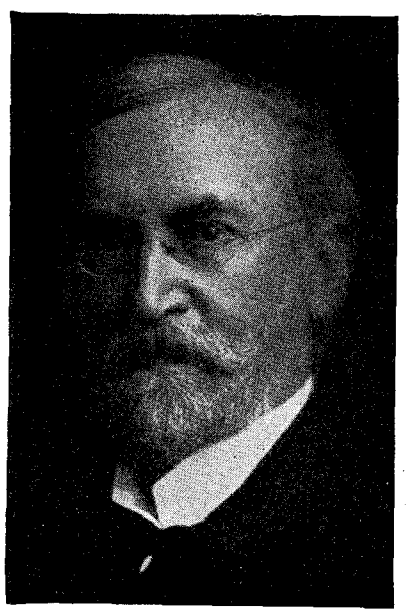
ELLEN GLASGOW,
Author of "The Miller of Old Church."

"Play fair, do your honest best, and you have done something which, in itself, is thoroughly worth while."

Coates, Joseph Hornor. The Spirit of the Island. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 273. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Colby, Frank Moore, Editor. The New International Year Book. Folio, pp. 857. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.50 net.

The present volume, the fourth of a series which began in 1907, is a complete gazetteer of the principal events of 1910. It covers the whole ground of human activity in politics, art, and science for that period. As a specimen of its thoroughness we may cite the article on Philology which gives a valuable list of books written on this subject in the domains of classical modern language. The author of this admirable contribution is Professor Knapp of Columbia. The politics of Europe are well illustrated by the clear and concise articles on Morocco and Portugal, altho the President of the Provisional Government is not Theophilo but Teofilo Braga. This error is found under his portrait which appears with a biographical sketch dealing with its subject merely as a poet and a man of letters. His political importance is described in the article on Portugal. That the Year Book is quite up to date is shown in many ways, but the article on Postal Savings-Banks is a witness to this fact. Trusts, Tariff, Standard Oil, International Arbitration are titles of articles which every reader who desires to be well informed will study with pleasure, and the whole work is one which the tired editor will keep at his elbow. Maps and portraits add to the value and attractiveness of the volume. There is no such work published in any other part of the world so complete and accurate, so all-embracing as a record of the significant doings of a twelvemonth. The publishers have earned the thanks of the public and Professor Colby and his staff are to be congratulated, for the Year Book of 1910 certainly fills the program of its projectors as a historical record of what has happened in the United States, what has happened abroad in public political life, and what the studios, the laboratories, and the author's study have produced and published to the world.



DR. GEORGE M. GOULD,
Author of "The Infinite Presence."

Coulevain, Pierre de. The Unknown Isle. Translated from the French by Alys Hallard. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.25 net.

Crampton, Henry Edward. The Doctrine of Evolution. Its Basis and Its Scope. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Columbia University Press. $1.50.

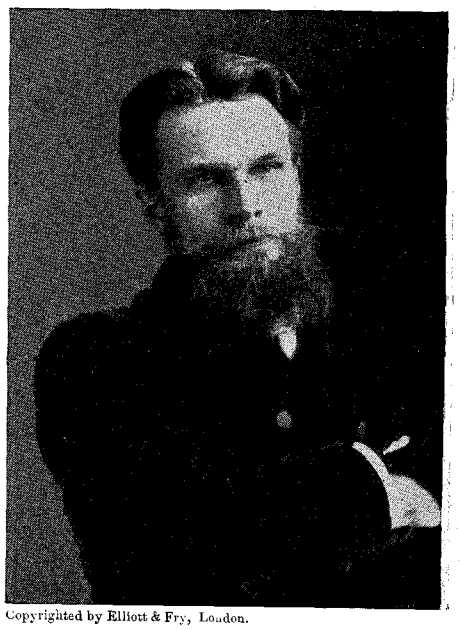
Cross, George. The Theology of Schleiermacher. A Condensed Presentation of his Chief Work, "The Christian Faith." 12mo, pp. 344. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.65 postpaid.

Dalton, Cornelius Neale. The Real Captain Kidd. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton is a distinguished London barrister and he makes the public his judge and jury while he tries the notorious pirate and acquits him as "a worthy, honest-hearted, stedfast, much enduring sailor," who did his best to serve his country and his employers "in very difficult circumstances." All his misfortunes were brought about by his yielding "to the solicitations, if not the intimidations of personages of higher rank than his own." He was eventually betrayed "through his reliance on the word and honor of a Whig nobleman." That he was an "archpirate" is "a myth." His buried treasure is also a myth. The book is by no means a bit of special pleading, for the author in an appendix gives many authorities for his extenuation of a man who "was hanged in chains after nearly two years' incarceration."

Ellis, Havelock. The World of Dreams. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 300. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

It is no wonder that Mr. Ellis is able in his preface to refer to a long list of books in which dreaming has been considered as



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HAVELOCK ELLIS,
Author of "The World of Dreams."

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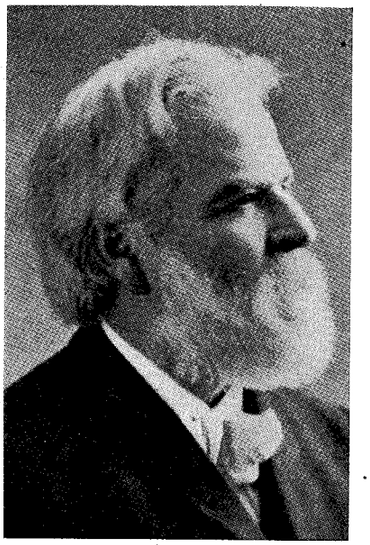
a scientific or literary subject, for to great masses of good folk in the present as well as in by-gone times dreams stood hardly second in importance to revealed religion—have been, in fact, a part of revealed religion. Nevertheless the author protests they are not worth serious consideration except as a phase of each person's physico-psychological history; that is, it seems, he wants his dreams to explain himself rather than to ask himself to explain his visions of sleep. Hence he has chosen what he terms the introspective method of treating his subject, and studies his own mental experiences in the dream state, correlating them with what he knows of his physical and mental condition at going to sleep, such influences as may affect the senses and be communicated to the brain without awakening it, and so on. In this scientific, unsuperstitious way Mr. Ellis discusses in succession the Elements and Logic of Dreams and Emotion, Symbolism, and Memory as special phases of these visions. Particular chapters also deal with "aviation in dreams"—the common sensation of flying; and with dreams of the dead, which have been so fruitful in folk-lore faiths and consolatory, as well as terrifying, views of death and immortality. Altogether it is an interesting and profitable book to read, especially for one who is by temperament introspective and fond of such studies as are here most sensibly suggested. The author declares that dreaming is "one of our roads into the infinite," and that in sleep, the mind, freed from the trammels of wakeful consciousness, wanders off into a "splendid freedom."

Frank, Henry. Psychic Phenomena, Science, and Immortality. Being a Further Excursion into Unseen Realms Beyond the Point Previously Explored in "Modern Light on Immortality," and a Sequel to that Previous Record. 12mo, pp. 556. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $2.25 net.

Glasgow, Ellen. The Miller of Old Church. Pp. 432. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1911. $1.35.

A book by Ellen Glasgow is always read with expectant interest, but this youngest of her literary children is a bit of a disappointment. There is the usual Virginia atmosphere and the natives, drawn with a power that no one questions, but the characters seem artificial; they do not ring true. There is lacking somewhere—and it is hard to say just where—that originality of theme, that vigor, strength, and convincing quality usually so prominent in Miss Glasgow's work. Miller Abel Reversomb is strong, manly, and consistent, and his absorbing love story with the lights and shadows of his pursuit of pretty, flirtatious Molly Merryweather, is very engrossing, but the situations that should be dramatic seem trite—the villain not quite villainous enough and the good, almost too good. The real Glasgow touch is recognized in the scenes at the inn—"Bottom's Ordinary"—where the natives meet to "cuss and discuss" the village and its inhabitants, but, outside of that, it is just a conventional love story, delayed by man's selfish passion and complicated by the erratic vagaries of feminine fancy. The book will be, undoubtedly, popular, but we can not see that it adds any glory to Miss Glasgow's reputation.



EDWIN MARKHAM,
Editor of "The Real America in Romance."

Gould, George M. The Infinite Presence. 12mo, 241 pp. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

In this book, Dr. Gould meets the expectations naturally raised in the mind of any one acquainted with his style of thought along religious lines. He was one of the very first scientists to enter the field of the new biological religion in his book, "The Meaning and Method of Life," published some eighteen years ago. There is a breadth of knowledge, and a religious insight, in Dr. Gould's writings that make him a sort of prophet of his kind. He is a man distinguished in the medical profession, but his versatile and eclectic mind has wandered far afield in the study of social and psychological problems. The chapter headings of this book will indicate its character:—The Infinite Presence, The Biologic Basis of Ethics and Religion, The Rôle of Maternal Love in Organic Evolution, Immortality, and Back to the Old Ways. One may differ with Dr. Gould in some of his interpretations and conclusions, but no one will fail to be stimulated to new ways of thinking. He is so individual and original in his points of view, so eloquent and forceful in his style of presentation, that an open-minded reader can not follow his thought without yielding hearty admiration, even if he can not always yield assent.

From Markham's "Real America in Romance."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

Markham, Edwin (Editor). The Real America in Romance. 8vo. 13 volumes. Profusely illustrated with portraits, views etc. Chicago: William H. Wise & Co.

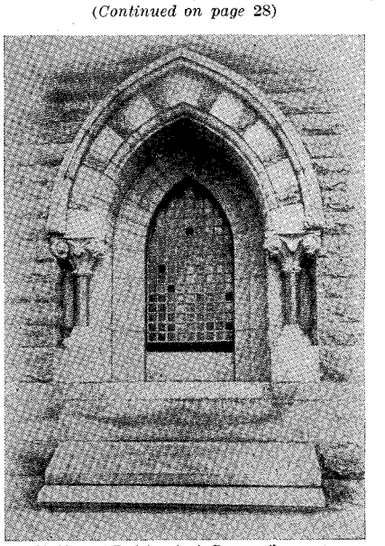
The purpose of Mr. Markham is to show, by a series of impressive and picturesque delineations in the form of fiction, what have been the causes, events, and movements in the history of the United States that have led to the development of liberty, national expansion, and prosperity. Historians now have many advantages over earlier writers. Because of existing books and the mass of authentic documents available, our history, extending its course like some great plain, may be regarded from an observation height where almost every detail to the farthest horizon comes within ken. The remotest origins are involved in no mythological mists and vapors. The whole panorama has been made clear, varied, stirring, and in the highest degree it is romantic.

Mr. Markham's plan has been to divide this history into thirteen average lifetime periods, giving to each a separate volume, in which the important incidents and events of a particular generation are set forth as a dramatic whole. This method is believed to insure for readers a better understanding,

(*Continued on page* 28)

From Markham's "Real America in Romance."

WHERE PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG FINALLY GAVE WAY.



From Markham's "Real America in Romance."

THE VACANT NICHE IN THE SARATOGA MONUMENT WHERE ARNOLD'S STATUE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

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Six-Cylinder Opposition Silenced

YOU have noticed, we suppose, that almost every maker of high-priced automobiles is *now* making and advertising *six*-cylinder cars.

If you haven't noticed it, just read current automobile advertising, and observe that makers who fought hardest and longest in defence of the four-cylinder car have at last found the Six a desirable car to manufacture.

That one simple little truth sums up the greatest battle for a principle ever fought in any great industry. And if you admire courage and love the truth, you will read this story of the battle with deep interest.

1907—One Man Convinced

It began in June, 1907. Up to that time the Six in America was an experiment. No maker had faith enough in it to stand up and fight. But when Alexander Winton finished his experiments with the Six, he was absolutely convinced that no other type of car deserved to be mentioned in the same breath.

Inferior Types Abandoned

Thereupon the Winton Company immediately abandoned all other types. We would not make a second-class product. And from that hour to this, the Winton Company has devoted its entire organization and every ounce of its energy, ability and enthusiasm to the manufacture of *Sixes exclusively*, and to the campaign of proving the Six to be superior to the four and all other types *on every vital point.*

When we began making Sixes exclusively, many of our competitors laughed derisively. Some of them even said we were *non compos mentis*—which means crazy.

1911—An Industry Converted

Four full years have passed. In that time the principles of the six-cylinder car have not changed a jot or tittle. Likewise, in that time, the Winton Six has not required a single radical change. Both the principle and the car were right from the start.

But in these four years *a great change has* taken place. A change in the *minds* and *hearts* and *policies* of those makers who laughed derisively.

And This is the Reason

Today those makers are advertising Sixes.

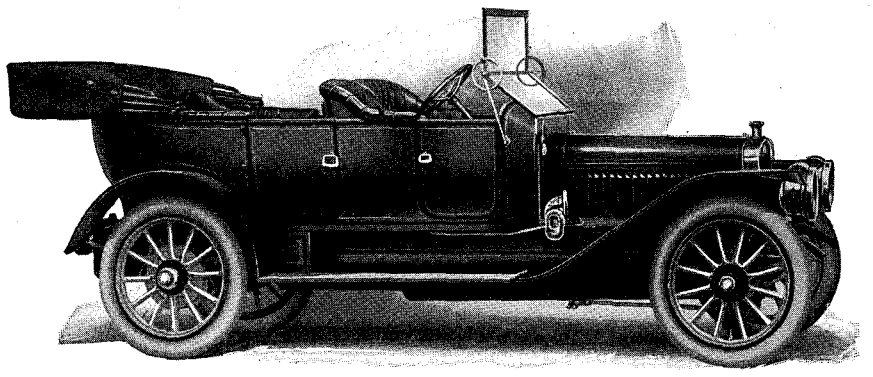
Why?

Well, most makers would not abandon a position they had fought hard to hold unless there was a mighty good reason for "folding their tents."

They have an excellent reason. It is just this and none other:

The quality buying public demands Sixes.

That's all.



WINTON SIX

1912 48 H. P. $3000

Fifth consecutive year without a single radical change

Motor cranks itself. Electric light equipment. Four-door body. 130 inch wheel base. Demountable rims. More car than ever before. Price not increased. Now making deliveries.

How the Battle Was Won

Why high-grade buyers demand Sixes is easily understood.

1—The Winton Company's faith in Sixes (shown by abandoning other types and making Sixes exclusively) created confidence in the Six among intelligent buyers.

2—These buyers found that the Winton Six *made good* on every claim of superiority over other types.

3—These buyers told their friends. More than that, they *showed* their friends. And when once you have shown a live man what the Six will do, and how it does it, he is forever after a Six convert and a Six enthusiast.

4—Then these converts began to ask their favorite makers, "Why don't *you* make a Six?" And, to make a long story brief, that question bore down so heavily that the makers who had once laughed derisively found it easier to say, "We do," than to offer limping excuses.

That brings the story down to date.

Four Years of Six Success

Meanwhile the Winton Six has had four continuous years of making good. It hasn't a single experimental feature. It is *the* car that, single-handed and alone, changed the automobile map.

Worth thinking about, isn't it?

It is *The* Car for You

A car that could bring about the most radical evolution the automobile industry has ever experienced—an evolution that was solidly and vigorously opposed—is a car well worth having in your own service, Mr. Car Buyer.

It certainly is if you love a winner.

More Car than Before

Except that the 1912 Winton Six is larger, more beautiful and refined here and there, it is identically the same car that has stood the severe tests of four years of service in the use of its owners.

With its wheel base lengthened to 130 inches, the 1912 Winton Six carries an enlarged and spacious body, having generous doors front and rear, and luxuriously comfortable cushions and upholstery.

Electric Lights for 1912

Electric side and tail lights; the former, embedded in the dash together with ventilators, are a new feature of regular equipment. Lighting current is supplied by a six-volt 60 ampere hour storage battery.

Price Not Increased

The motor, ignition, carburetion, cooling, lubrication, clutch, transmission and other elements are the same as previously.

Booth demountable rims and 36 by 4½ inch tires all around are regular equipment.

Notwithstanding the increased value represented in the 1912 Winton Six, the price remains unchanged at $3000.

Write for Catalog

Get the facts about the car whose wonderful success has caused many makers to change their minds, their policies, and their models. Our catalog gives the fullest details. Also it tells *how* and *why* the Six-Cylinder Car stands alone at the top—the car without an equal. Write for catalog today.

The Winton Motor Car Co.
77 Berea Road
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

WINTON BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK	Broadway at 70th St.
CHICAGO	Michigan Avenue at 13th St.
BOSTON	Berkeley at Stanhope St.
	Soon at 574 Commonwealth Ave.
PHILADELPHIA	246-248 No. Broad St.
BALTIMORE	Mount Royal at North Ave.
PITTSBURGH	Baum at Beatty St.
CLEVELAND	Huron Road at Euclid Ave.
DETROIT	998 Woodward Ave.
KANSAS CITY	3328-3330 Main St.
MINNEAPOLIS	16-22 Eighth St. N.
SAN FRANCISCO	300 Van Ness Ave.
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VICTORY

COLT Automatic Pistol

Just adopted by the U. S. Government!

THE REASON:

(Extracts from Official Report)

"The Colt is superior, because it is more reliable, the more enduring . . . and the more accurate."

"The Colt Pistol embodies all the features considered essential, desirable and preferable by the Board."

The Colt is adopted in consequence of its marked superiority to any other known pistol.

THIS DECISION

Settles the Question of Automatic Pistol Supremacy

No matter what other manufacturers may claim, the COLT is the

PROVEN STANDARD of the FIREARMS WORLD!

Send for Folder No. 26
It gives FACTS, not theories.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

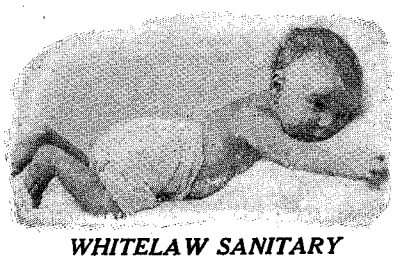
OVER 6000 consecutive shots fired from this pistol in one test without a jam, misfire or broken part!

A PERFECT SCORE!

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs and Estimates Furnished
Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York
Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

"Volumes could be written in their praise, but—every mother will know."



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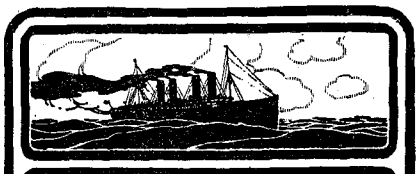

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GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 26*)

not only of the chronological sequence of great events, but of happenings which were contemporaneous in different colonies. Many historical works, dealing with special topics, give readers separate and distinct accounts of particular colonies or States without much reference to the relation of such topics to the general history of the whole country. Not so with this set of historical romances. In the seventh volume, for example, which deals with the seventh generation, the romantic characters introduced pass first through a political crisis in England, are then transferred to Colonial Virginia, pass thence to the banks of the Delaware and see the founding of Philadelphia, after which they journey to New York and witness the Leisler uprising, the massacre in Schenectady, and later visit Boston and Salem in the witchcraft times. The reader thus sees grouped in a single volume important events that transpired simultaneously in remote and separate parts of the country.

Care has been constantly exercised to make each volume a logical successor to the preceding one and a logical preparation for the one which follows. By this method, it has been possible to meet, in the sixth generation dealt with in the series, Colonel Henry Washington, who fought in Cromwell's time at Worcester; and afterward in another volume to learn of the migration of the Washingtons to Virginia, and then to see their fortunes traced through two generations until we are introduced at Westmoreland, Virginia, to the youthful George Washington. Mr. Markham's writers have made good use of their opportunities. Their literary style is often brilliant, racy, and entertaining. The volumes link together, in a continuous series, each following the other historically, all North American history, from the voyage of Columbus until our own recent times. Care has been taken to deal without prejudice with racial, religious, and sectional conflicts. The characters in such conflicts have been chosen to represent both sides, each being allowed to express strong feeling, to act passionately, and even to fight and die for a belief, the reader, meanwhile, being a spectator of the drama, of the merits of which he may draw his own conclusions.

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he will find as real a romance opened to his eyes as if he were reading a volume of Victor Hugo, or the elder Dumas, or Sir Walter Scott. And yet, all that he reads has a basis literally historic. The facts have been compiled with such rare skill and animation—moreover, they have been so skilfully fused into a stirring and realistic narrative—as to captivate the imagination while informing the mind.

Mr. Markham's assertion, in his introduction, that these volumes constitute "the only entire, authentic history of any nation, written in the form of a romance," will not be disputed. The novels of Sir Walter Scott furnish us with the nearest exception. Scott, however, did not undertake to cover the whole field of British history; nor did he write his novels consecutively, or any one of them with reference to a predecessor or a successor. Attempts have been made to arrange the novels of Scott as a uniform and chronological series. This has been in a way successful, altho serious gaps, and other hindrances to unity and continuity, were found to exist. In Mr. Markham's work, however, we have well-ordered continuity, which indeed was provided for in the original plan of the work.

There was good precedent for such a method of teaching American history. History in its earliest forms was merely a series of highly colored stories, strung together on the line of some fundamental principle. The Hebrew Scriptures, for instance, are mainly taken up with stories, wonder-tales, and incidents in the lives of individuals, but in the main are intended to illustrate the fact that the world of events and the lives of men are directed by the Providence of God. So too, the work of the Father of History, Herodotus of Halicarnassus: it is chiefly anecdotal and gossipy. After reviewing the life and customs of the nations of the then known world, that historian shows that Greece was superior to them all, for Greece conquered the all conquering, the Persians.

Romance indeed is a light word to apply to such a series of highly dramatic and sometimes tragical episodes. It has been said that if the life of even an ordinary man were recorded as it really existed, the story would be found to be as fascinating as a novel by Balzac. This is eminently true in the case of an extraordinary man. It is truest of all of a nation and country like our own, which has become to-day one of the greatest world powers in commerce, military equipment, the arts and sciences.

History always has been preeminently a romance, for it deals with passions, sufferings, and triumphs, and constantly with heroic lives. In earliest times—in Greece and India, for instance—the romance-chronicle became a poem—for poetry preceded prose in all literatures. Then the writing of history fell into the hands of real historians, chief among them Thucydides, whose very style is thorny, involved, and hated by schoolboys. Thucydides is the most subtle, profound, and difficult of all Greek writers and is only paralleled in English historic literature by Gibbon with his stately pomp. Young readers love romance, but they seldom love history, with its slow, stately, and somewhat tedious recital of names and dates. Mr. Markham's volumes can not fail to attract them to historical studies. They will lead them

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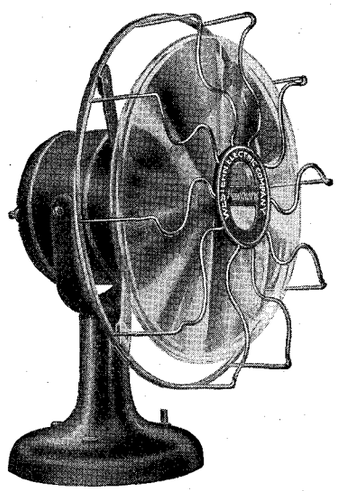

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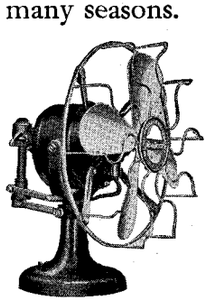

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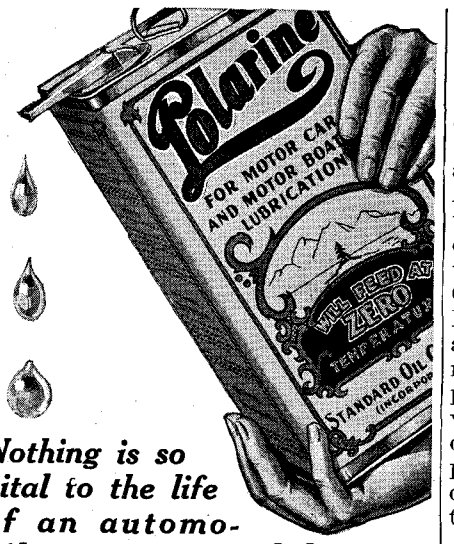

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to love such studies. These volumes make dry bones stand on feet; they supply dry bones also with flesh and blood, making them breathing figures—active, potent, and alive.

The public schools and the higher schools and colleges in recent years have given to American history an attention which was wholly wanting when people, now in middle or later life, first went to school. This teaching, and celebrations such as the Columbian and Louisiana Purchase World's Fairs, have spread abroad among our people an interest in our own history which may now be said to have become keen. The publication of new standard histories, the writing of biographies of famous Americans of past times, and the success with which publishers have brought them out, amply demonstrate the existence and extent of this new interest.

It remains true, however, that the readers of such books, compared with the numbers who read fiction, have always been, and always must remain, few. Fiction comprizes quite three-quarters of the books which circulating libraries give out. There should exist, therefore, in a series of books, such as this, setting forth as they do, in the garb of fiction, the history of America for a period of 400 years, an opportunity far greater than any which sober histories ever can aspire to grasp. If has often enough been said of the English people (and this is true as well of Americans) that such knowledge as they possess of British history has been derived, not from Hume, or Froude, or Greene, but from the novels of Scott and the plays of Shakespeare. So shall it be found true in future of many who read Mr. Markham's books. To them they will owe their chief debt for knowledge of American history.

The successful method by which a real character and a fictitious one are brought into juxtaposition may be seen clearly in the following passage, in which Benedict Arnold is shown at West Point contemplating treason:

"And with this in his heart, he [Arnold] spoke to Major John Stevens, his aide, looking the while through the window across the Hudson to the bristling heights of West Point. John gazed up from his work with a look of compassion; his devotion to this man was the love of one strong man for another. 'You take the matter too heavily,' he said, presently. ' 'Tis well known that Congress has little weight with the country, and less since their recent behavior toward you. How little you have been harmed by the miserable affair is shown in your being freely appointed to the command of such an important post as this, and by the favor in which General Washington continues to hold you.'

" 'This is the critical position of the American lines,' John went on, believing he had hit upon a consolatory theme, 'and you are here as fully in a way to show the country what a brave man may do, as you were that day at Freeman's farm, when you drove Burgoyne to bay.'

"Arnold turned from the window, his face flushed, full of excitement. 'Aye, and I mean to show them what a man may do!' he cried, pacing the room with uneven, hasty step. 'Those numskulls in Philadelphia and the rest of the pack that has hounded me! I mean to show them! I mean to show them well!'

"John, perceiving his unusual agitation, considered it best to say no more, and applied himself to his clerical work once more, in silence. After a space, Arnold returned

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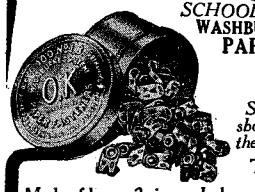

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to the chair he had quitted, and fell into abstraction.

"'John,' he said, impulsively, having thought long and deeply, 'John, would you care to undertake for me an important mission in New York?'

"John looked up quickly, astonished at what the other said. 'How mean you?' he asked, wide-eyed. 'If there is aught I can do for you, or the cause, I shall go right gladly.'

"'Belike, you may do much, my friend,' returned Arnold, with averted gaze.

"John, expressing his gratification at the prospects of rendering a service, waited for the other to propound the errand.

"'It is a matter of the utmost delicacy,' said Arnold, arising and moving toward the window again, as tho disturbed and undetermined. 'It is a matter of such grave significance that I have refrained from mentioning it, or even intimating it, to any one. Even now I hesitate to speak of if further to you.'

"'It would be unseemly in me to press you for your confidence,' said John, respectfully. 'I—you already know my loyalty to yourself, and to our arms. My discretion, of course, is only human.'

"Arnold, hastening from the window, placed an arm upon his aide's shoulder. 'In faith, John, I trust you in both far beyond most men, or I should not have so far broached this subject. And now I have determined to go on,' he continued, briskly, taking his seat again, and facing John with steady gaze. ''Tis a scheme I have had in mind for upward of a year, that I would have your assistance in carrying out. Even as long ago as the summer I was in Philadelphia, when Congress was spending its spare time baiting me, I was tentatively laying the foundation of it. In that summer—prepare to be astonished, my young friend, at my temerity—in that summer I fell into correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, representing myself as an American general who inclined to change his allegiance and serve with the British army, if all could be arranged. Aye, well you may stare; and you are likely to stare more when you learn the import of what I did.

"'The correspondence continued, he writing through the name of John Anderson, and I as Augustus. I found the seed taking root with him. When my misfortunes clouded about me, and the time seemed fit for me to change my command, I asked for and got this crucial post. Thereupon—prepare to be further amazed—thereupon, I let fall to Clinton hints that Augustus was General Arnold, and that he contemplated turning the fortress of West Point over to the English. What think you of that move, John?'

"John Stevens, pale, aghast, pushed his chair back from the table with a grating noise, and rose slowly in his seat, fixing the other with a look of horror. 'I should say, sir,' he said, hoarsely, 'that unless what you tell me is a cruel hoax, your behavior is incredible.'

"Arnold laughed nervously. 'Can you see no other interpretations for it?' he asked, coughing behind his hand.

"'In God's name, what are you coming at?' cried John, springing to his feet and recoiling from the man in fear and loathing."

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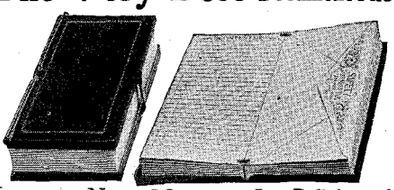

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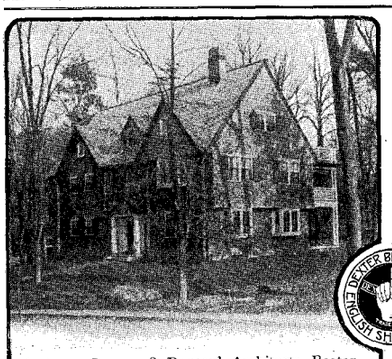

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for more than a few of these pictures, so many being quite unfamiliar. Many print-shops in several cities were diligently searched in order to obtain them. Photographs must also have been secured in Europe as well as in this country, and after very particular and industrious efforts. Indeed, the remarkable feature of this work is seen at once to be the beauty and completeness of the illustrations. An immense amount of labor must have been spent in gathering those which throw light on the connection of the newly discovered America with Europe. The roots of our history strike down deep into the country of the Alhambra and the Tower of Belem, of Philip II., of the first of the Tudors. Many extremely interesting pictures make this impressively clear. Many of the most picturesque and adventurous periods in European annals are here unrolled in pictured pages. Such concentration of pictorial treasures in one work is perhaps unprecedented in historical literature. It produces an effect of freshness and novelty, even when a picture chances to represent familiar scenes and faces. The book is printed from bold type on fine paper. The whole manufacture in fact is opulent and faultless.

Each volume has been supplied with an exhaustive index to names, subjects, and events—not an index to characters who never had existence, but rather to real persons and authentic events in the annals of the United States. Some thirty pages in each volume are devoted to an index, which gives evidence of extreme care, knowledge, and judgment in its preparation. The historical items embraced in all the indexes number upward of 20,000.

Orage, A. R. Friedrich Nietzsche—The Dionysian Spirit of the Age. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 80. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents net.

Orbaan, J. A. F., Ph.D. Sixtine Rome. Pp. 269 New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 1911. $2.

Altho Pope Sixtus the Fourth made great changes in Roman conditions beyond the building of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican and the Ponte Sixto, the term "Sixtine Rome" can be applied only to the period of Sixtus the Fifth, who was Pope from 1585 to 1590. In that time, by his extreme and almost incredible energy, he accomplished wonderful improvements that made a lasting impress on Rome. To the student, the traveler, and the omnivorous reader, there is an unlimited fund of fascinating information in the present volume, but one must know Rome historically and topographically, both from the standpoint of art and literature, to get all the delight and the detailed information which the author furnishes. Closely associated with the great Pope was his favorite architect Domenico Fontana. They two accomplished the building of the Aqueduct, the Porta Furba, the fountain of the Aqua Felice, the Sistine Chapel in Santa Maria Maggiore, the transference of the Obelisk to the square in front of St. Peter's, and countless other wonders, culminating in placing the dome on St. Peter's. One who knows and loves Rome will get much pleasure in the perusal of this book, which presupposes too much actual knowledge to interest deeply the casual reader.

Pankhurst, E. Sylvia. The Suffragette. The History of the Women's Militant Suffrage Movement. 1905–1910. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 517. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.50 net.

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CURRENT POETRY

IT is a pleasure unspeakable, after wading to the eyes through the dusty chaff of magazine verse, to come upon one starry poem that sets even the oldest thought in a new way, with something of rhythm to boot.

If only poets could but be persuaded to lock their effusions in a drawer for a year—then to examine each poem and ask if it held *one* idea whose original superscription had not been worn to a smooth unrecognizability and that had not been thinned by the fingering of unnumbered hands! If only they would cease to mistake an intense itch after literary notoriety for literary power itself, and if they could but distinguish between agony of spirit and the pinch of a tight shoe!

There is no particular objection to the callow and irregular products of apprenticeship, but may the curse of Caedmus fall upon the smooth inanities and helpless mediocrities of those versifiers who say nothing with elaboration. We have pulled the following sonnet from our heap of scrap-clippings and are printing it as a sample of the style of poetry against which this miniature tirade is directed.

My love besought me at the droop of day,
When twilight showed its fading fields of fawn,—
"Where is that isle of old called Avalon,
The blessed isle where summer dwells alway,
And happiness makes its eternal stay?
Has it, by some strange magic, been withdrawn
Beyond the portals of the dusk and dawn,
Hid from our mortal ken perchance for ay?"

Gazing within my love's upturned eyes
As violet-deep as is the evening star,
And fairer far for me to look upon,
Unhesitant I answered in this wise,—
"O tender heart of hearts, where'er you are
There evermore to me is Avalon!"

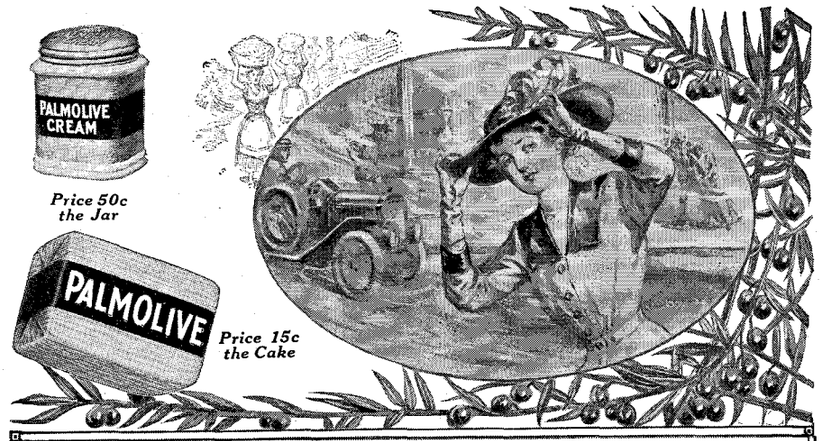
No real flaw can be picked in this poem. The melody is narcotic in its sweetness, we pass through fourteen lines, intellectually untroubled and drenched with a dew of amiable emotion. But when we read the reams of such stuff as this that are reeled off in the magazines, we can not blame those who say that poetry is not for mature minds occupied with the serious business of living.

The "starry poem" this week we discovered in *The Forum* in the shape of "The Ghostly Brother," written by the most original of our younger American writers. The poem deals in imaginative fashion with the terrible gift of immortality and touches upon that great outer mystery of which everything can be affirmed and denied.

The Ghostly Brother

BY JOHN G. NEIHARDT

Brother, Brother, calling me,
Like a distant surfy sea;
Like a wind that moans and grieves
All night long about the eaves—
Let me rest a little span:
Long I've followed, followed fast;
Now I wish to be a man,
Disconnected from the Vast!
Let me stop a little while,
Feel this snug world's pulses beat,
Glory in a baby's smile,
Hear it prattle round my feet;



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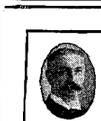

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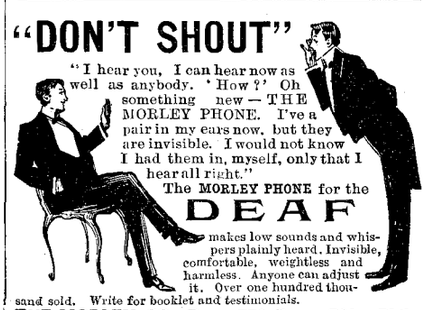

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Wanting what the world can give—
With the cosmic curtains drawn.

Brother, Brother, break the gyves!
Burst the prison, Son of Power!
Product of forgotten lives,
Seedling of the Final Flower!
What for you are nights and days,
Drifting snow or rainy flaw,
Love or hate or blame or praise,
Heir unto the Outer Awe?

I am breathless from the flight
Through the speed-cleft, awful Night!
Panting, let me rest awhile
In this pleasant ether-isle.
Here, content with little things,
How the witless dweller sings!
Rears his brood and steers his plow,
Nursing at the breasts of Now!
O, this little world is blest—
Brother, Brother, let me rest!

I am you and you are I!
When the world is cherished most,
You shall hear my haunting cry,
See me rising like a ghost!
I am all that you have been,
Are not now but soon shall be;
Thralled awhile by dust and din—
Brother, Brother, follow me!

'Tis a lonesome, endless quest;
I am weary; I would rest.
Tho I seek to fly from you,
Like a shadow, you pursue.
Do I love?—you share the kiss,
Leaving only half the bliss.
Do I conquer?—you are there,
Claiming half the victor's share.
When the night-shades fray and lift,
'Tis your veiled face lights the rift.
In the sighing of the rain,
Your voice goads me like a pain.
Happy in a narrow trust,
Let me serve the lesser will:
One brief hour—and then to dust.
O, the dead are very still!

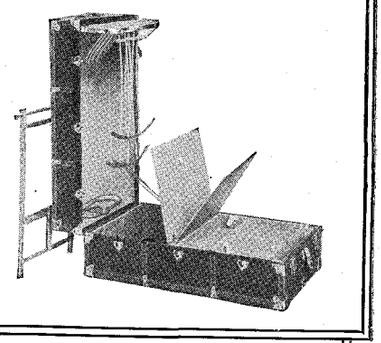
Brother, Brother, follow hence!
Ours the wild, unflagging speed
Through the outer walls of sense,
Follow, follow where I lead!
Love and hate and grief and fear—
'Tis the geocentric dream:
Only shadows linger here,
Cast by the Eternal Gleam!
Follow, follow, follow fast!
Somewhere out of time and place,
You shall lift the veil at last,
You shall look upon my face.
Look upon my face and die,
Solver of the Mystery!
I am you and you are I—
Brother, Brother, follow me!

A critic of standing has styled the following poem as one of the few greatest of modern lyrics. "You Must Mean More" (*Harper's Weekly*) is surely among the very aristocracy of verse; it moves with the rustle of silken phrases. But it approaches that conscious technical perfection which so often precedes decadence in an art.

"You Must Mean More"

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

You must mean more than just this hour,
You perfect thing so subtly fair,
Simple and complex as a flower,
Wrought with such planetary care;
How patient the eternal power
That wove the marvel of your hair.



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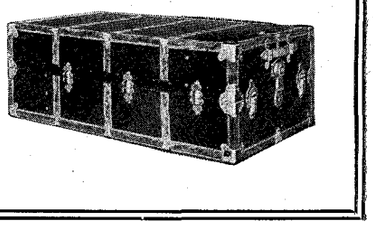

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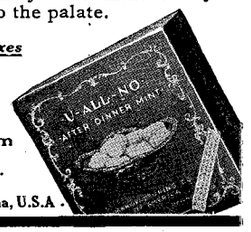

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How long the sunlight and the sea
Wove and rewove this rippling gold
To rhythms of eternity;
And many a flashing thing grew old
Waiting this miracle to be;
And painted marvels manifold.

Still with his work unsatisfied,
Eager each new effect to try,
The solemn artist cast aside,
Rainbow and shell and butterfly,—
As some stern blacksmith scatters wide
The sparks that from his anvil fly.

How many shells, whorl within whorl,
Litter the marges of the sphere,
With wrack of unregarded pearl,
To shape that little thing your ear:
Creation, just to make one girl,
Hath travailed with exceeding fear.

The moonlight of forgotten seas
Dwells in your eyes, and on your tongue
The honey of a million bees,
And all the sorrow of all song;
You are the ending of all these,
The world grew old to make you young.

All Time hath traveled to this rose—
To the strange making of this face
Came agonies of fires and snows;
And Death and April, nights and days
Unnumbered, unimagined throes,
Find in this flower their meeting-place.

Strange Artist, to my aching thought
Give answer: all the patient power
That to this perfect ending wrought—
Shall it mean nothing but this hour
Say not that it is all for naught
Time brings Eternity a flower.

These verses from *The Westminster Gazette* are unseasonable by four months, but we will print them before they become mislaid. They describe the end of summer. Philosophize as we may, death is a fearful fact, and everything that comes to an end has in it a hint of death.

An Enemy

By Harold Begbie

O Summer, weep to see this havoc done
By cruel winds that hate thy benison;
Dead crocus and the broken daffodil
Make sad the earth: no glowing blossoms thrill
To dawns of tenderness and eves of peace;
Snow chills the surly sky and gales do never cease.

Only the primrose in her harboring bank
For gentle welcome thou shalt find to thank,
All else that raised to thee a jocund head
Lieth a-dying or is perished.
Earth's strewn with ruin of the young-eyed Spring,
Dirges are all the songs our bravest birds can sing.

My garden hides from heaven her sorrowed face,
No garden now; rather a burial-place
For tender infancy that laughed in vain;
Beauty and innocence and hope are slain;
Something that hateth God's fair universe
Hath set on April's brow the winter of its curse.

'Tis wanton, O 'tis wanton to destroy
This slender loveliness God made for joy,
He who did turn the first year's timorous eyes
From winter's grave to spring's resurgent skies;
O winds, ye make Him break His ancient word,
Whence comes your pow'r to flaunt the everlasting Lord?

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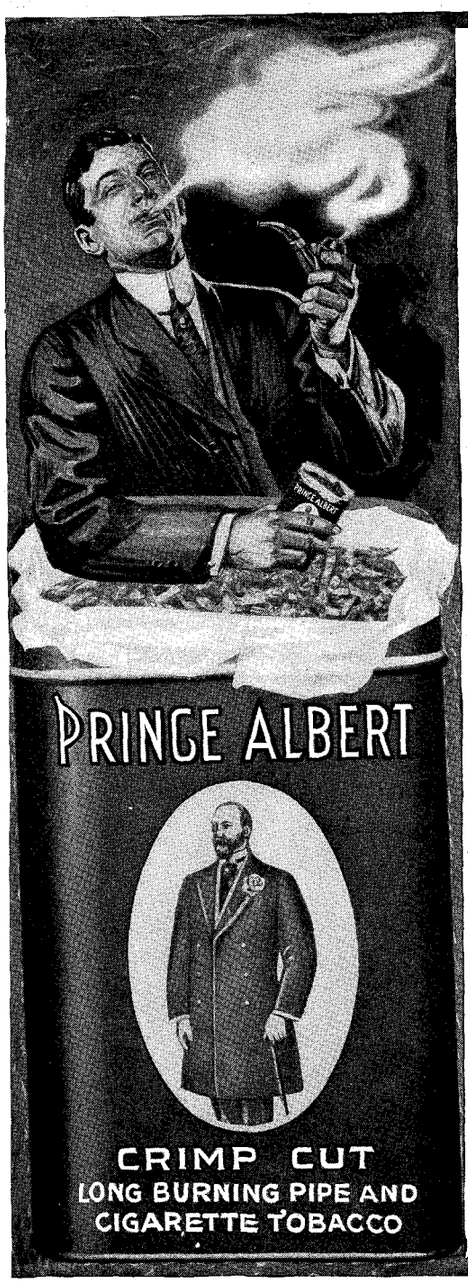

Well, well, this sure is stackin' up against a good thing

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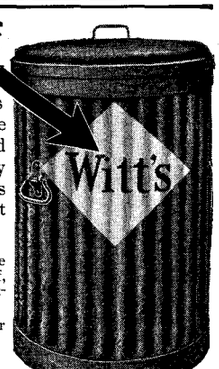

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A TRAINED NURSE IN MEXICO

AT a time when the insurrection was at its very worst, a young trained nurse, Annette B. Cowles by name, started out bravely to make the journey to Mexico City. She was quite the only woman left on the train as it quit El Paso on the evening of January 21, but was not overalarmed at this as she was in the habit of traveling alone, and had always been treated courteously by the "people of the South." The insurrectos, also, had been remarkably quiet for a month or more, and she felt little fear on their account. She retired early and was just sinking off into a dreamful sleep when loud cries of "Madero!" and "Viva Orozco!" rent the air. But Miss Cowles's own story is prettily told in the last issue of *Collier's*. She says there:

Instantly it flashed through my mind: we are held up by the insurrectos. I at once raised the curtain to look out, and my feelings may be better imagined than described when I tell you I looked into the barrel of a gun pointed at my head.

Quick as thought I lowered the curtain, and at the same instant the window at the foot of my berth was shattered into a thousand pieces, probably broken by the butt of a gun. For an instant I thought I would faint, but realized as quickly that now was the time for my wits to be about me, so I neither fainted nor screamed. The door of the Pullman was broken in, and, amid the awful confusion of voices and broken glass, I heard a voice ring out in command: "*Cuidado!*" "*Cuidado!*" (Careful! Careful!)—and it was reassuring, I can tell you. The conductor and brakeman from our car were taken off and searched, and then the train was searched.

They, the insurrectos, had expected to find a gentleman of political prominence on the train, and so perfect is, or was, their scout duty that they knew he had booked for lower nine—I was in lower eight, and that was why I was given the extra attention of gun and broken window. The gentleman in question boarded the train at Juarez, but owing to damaged bridge and consequent delay, and very possibly to apprehensions, got off the train just before it left Juarez. The car was in darkness, the lights being cut off, but it was searched very carefully nevertheless. I should say fully two hundred men went through, looking in each section, asking the nationality of the occupant, and on the lookout for firearms. I sat up in my berth and was looked at by four hundred pairs of eyes, lighted up by as many matches. On finding a lady, they almost without exception assured me that I was safe, some apologizing for intruding. It was not reassuring, however, to remember that I was the only lady on the train; that we were surrounded by four hundred insurrectos; that our train was held up somewhere on the plains; that a gun had been pointed at my head and a window broken at my feet; but kind Nature came to my relief, and I went to sleep and slept soundly for one hour and a half. When I awakened I was

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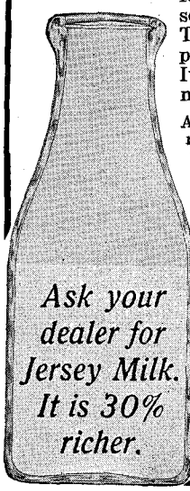

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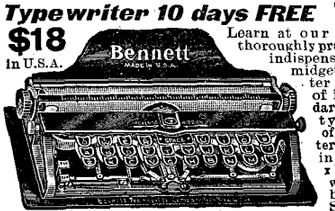

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ready for anything; I again raised my curtain, and never shall I forget the wonderful sight. Camp-fires dotted the plains, and around each fire from six to ten men were busy getting breakfast. To describe the scene is impossible. The men with their blankets around their shoulders, guns either in their hands or slung over the back, big sombreros, ruddy firelight, horses neighing and champing in a corral, saddled and ready for action—the pungent odor of coffee being wafted in, and over all the wonderful break of day. It needed a Remington with pencil and brush to do justice to the wonderfully dramatic scene. One forgot one's fears in looking on, and was rather filled with amazement.

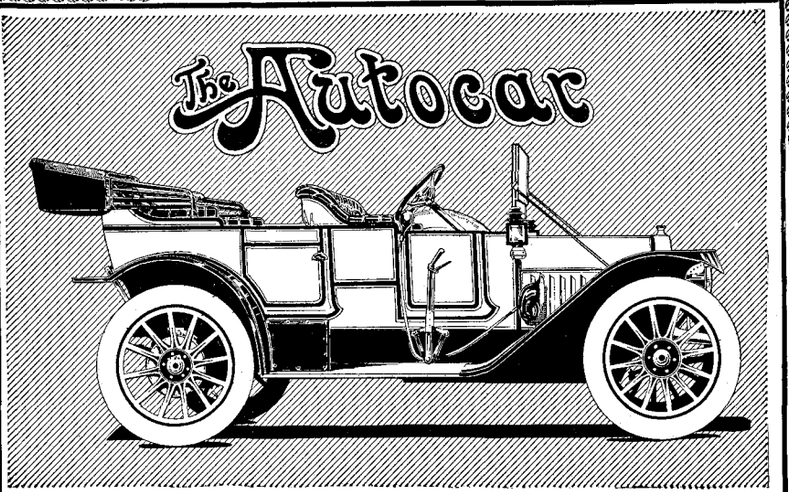
At seven o'clock she bravely ventured out, taking the Mexican conductor with her as an escort. She continues:

We walked all over the camp, not a word being spoken to us, the men looking very peaceful instead of warlike, as they had during the night. We found out that a battle had been fought between Federals and Insurrectos at El Carmen a few days ago, and my curiosity and sympathy were aroused to know what had become of the wounded. The conductor made inquiries, and we learned that the wounded were being brought in, but none had yet reached the camp. I then offered my services to do what I could for any of the men who might need attention, and the offer was accepted with graciousness and thanks.

Two amusing incidents helped to enliven the night, she tells us—

When the train first stopt I heard, or rather felt, something or some one go over my bed, then absolute quietness until after the men had finished their search, when I again heard the same thing scrambling down. On putting my head out between the curtain I saw the porter descending. I said: "What were you doing over my berth?" and his reply was characteristic of his race. He said: "Sure, Missus, I knew you were de only lady on de train and it was just naturally the safest place to get." The cook, a good old Virginian darky, locked himself in his little kitchen and wrote a letter to his wife, which deserves a place in the history of the revolution. After writing it, he lost it, and it was found the next morning, much to the joy of the possessor. It reads like this: "My dear Libbie—We are surrounded by the insurrectos, and I do not know if I will ever live to see you again; be good and true and virtuous as you have ever been . . . they are at my door again. Lord, have mercy on my soul. Your loving hubby—"

The train from the South had been held up in much the same manner as our train had been, but with less commotion. On it were many ladies whom I shall ever remember with gratitude. About one o'clock of that afternoon they brought in two men, one shot through the shoulder, the other wounded in the hip; both had been wounded three or four days previously. Never was I so glad of my training and experience as a trained nurse. I knew that each train carries what is called an emergency box. This I asked for and got, drest the wounds, and saw my men mount their horses and ride off. I had just finished washing my hands when word came that



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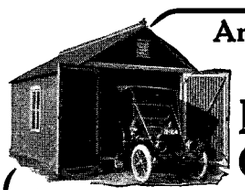

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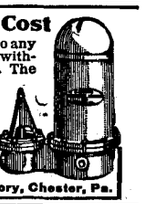

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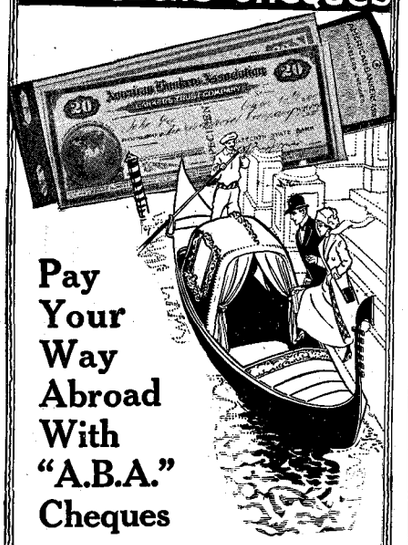

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the ambulance wagons were coming in, and would I look after the men? The wagons were brought alongside the train, and when I looked and saw the suffering and misery my heart almost failed me. The only place to work was in the open, the car not affording room for the patients to lie down. Blankets were spread on the sand, and the men laid on them. At this point Mr. James R. Garfield made himself known to me, and together we worked for hours, helped by many willing hands. And what work it was! What courage and bravery those poor men showed! It was wonderful! One felt in the presence of great heroes. One old man was horribly shot through the arm, bones completely shattered, the ball passing out below the shoulder-blade; three days he had been wounded, and all that had been done for him was to bind a handkerchief around the arm.

She asked for General Orozco, to find him standing at her back, watching her bind up broken bones and gun-shot wounds, using cigar boxes for splints, all she had available. She goes on:

In very poor Spanish I told him what I wanted done for his men. Imagine my indignation when, not answering in any way, he simply turned on his heel and left. But later I found out how characteristic it was of him to do instead of to talk. In a little while I was informed that a box-car had been made ready and to send the men most needing care to it. It was not comfort as we express it, but it was for those poor men. The next morning some of the wounds had to be re-drest and still other wounded men had come in, but I had several helpers, all willing. We got the men into the train, made as comfortable as could be, and watched them. General Orozco was consideration personified. No suggestion for the comfort of his men but what met with his approval and help.

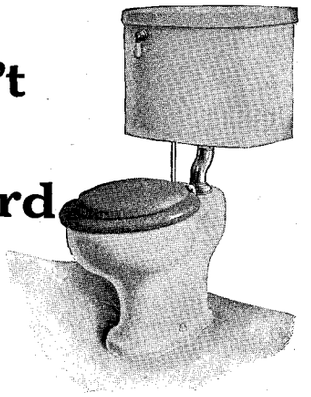
But the gratitude of the men was the best and truest thing to this plucky young woman. To them, instead of Señorita Anita, she became Santa Anita, and their courtesies were marked. So, she says:

On the afternoon of the second day the father of Pascual Orozco came to me and presented me with a huge bouquet of gardenias, confiscated from the express car, and in the most sincere manner said: "I could not thank you yesterday, for there were tears in my eyes and tears in my heart, but for myself, my son, and my men I thank you to-day. Every man in camp prayed for you last night, and it will be many a night before they forget to pray for Señorita Anita."

From General Pascual Orozco I received great consideration and courtesy: from the men gratitude. The whole experience was trying, hard, and wonderful. When we finally started on our backward journey to El Paso, blowing up bridges and culverts as soon as we had passed them, a car of dynamite behind us and the fear of an attack by Federals from before was not comforting.

Our train was preceded by the cars with horses and cattle; with us were the insurrectos. One day, in speaking with General Orozco of the very excellent order main-

It Can't Be Heard



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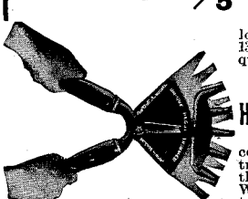

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tained by the men, I called them insurrectos, whereupon he said: "Not insurrectos, but correctos." These men were not allowed to drink liquor of any kind; they were never boisterous, and swearing was forbidden; the morale could not have been better. They were well drest and all wore boots. Contrary to general opinion, they were not peons, but farmers, clerks, lawyers, and business men all bearing hardships and facing danger. Whatever might be one's opinion as to the right or wrong of the question, it was impossible to be with this particular body of men and not be imprest with the earnestness of their purpose, their determination to fight and win their cause—the greater liberty of Mexico.

The farewell scene had its touches of pathos and humor. We read:

Before leaving for Juarez every officer, from General Orozco down, came and said good-by, again thanking me for what I had done. As a farewell gift I gave to General Orozco a little Billiken to bring him good luck. It was then for the first time I saw him smile. As a character study he is most interesting. He has a face with determination written all over it. Its expression seldom changes; he is not alert in his actions, but his eyes see everything; his manner with his men is quiet earnestness. They are at liberty to talk to him at any time. He feels his power over men and uses it admirably.

The men seem to both love and respect him. As for me, it was a great opportunity that came my way, and I can only be thankful I was able to meet it.

I possess two or three trophies valuable to me—a bullet from the belt of General Orozco, a piece of three-colored badge from one of the officers, a letter from the Provisional Governor of Chihuahua, and, maybe best of all, a little menthol inhaler given to me by one of the wounded men whom I cared for. It was all he had and he wished me to take it.

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Whitney was quite alone and can blame nobody but himself. The branches of a tree, he recounts, safely kept him from sight.

Ah! He was a regal sight as he came out silently, slowly—stopping, with half his body still uncovered, while, with raised paw, like a cat, he cautiously surveyed the field. The picture was enjoyable; for the moment I did not think of shooting, or, in my inexperience, realize that at any instant he might disappear And so it was—for suddenly, with a spring and a turn to one side, he was gone into the jungle again; but I had awakened from my trance with his first move and as he vanished put in a shot which scored because I saw him switch around and bite his stern as the cover closed upon him. The piece of jungle into which he had retreated was dense at the edges, but opened up some just beyond, and we made our way on the tracks slowly and carefully, one of the beaters having a little mongrel-fox-terrier type of dog that went forward on the trail with unexpected courage. We were a long time before getting to a very dense piece where we hesitated, while part of the men and the dog went off to one side with a view to making a survey of the close cover from another point. As they worked off, I moved forward a little in an endeavor to find a better position, from which to look ahead. I had got but a short distance and where I could not see six feet ahead, when I was halted by a sudden growling and a heart-stopping, short, coughing roar. It was the first time I had heard it and—I freely confess—it well-nigh froze my blood. I knew it was a tiger; I could plainly hear it coming; and as the jerky roar grew nearer and nearer, I stood there having sensations—I do assure you. But I stood, for I realized how useless would be an attempt to escape by running; I thought I would have a better chance for my life if I faced the music.

With my rifle raised and at full cock I stood waiting, waiting, and just at the instant I expected the terrifying thing to burst upon me from out the jungle, that nerve-racking roar ceased, and was followed by stillness quite as dreadful, for I did not know what it might not portend. I pictured the tiger stalking noiselessly around me, looking for the best place from which to make his final rush. The day wasn't so hot, but the perspiration rolled from me pretty freely just about that time. Then at last came the relief of a noise which seemed going from me. It sounded as tho the tiger was retreating. And that is precisely what he was doing. He went out on the unguarded side of the cover—out of my life forever, so far as I know, but not without having made a deep impression upon me; to this day I can hear that tiger coming.

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Unpalatable.—The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone, and the rest was grit."—*Youth's Companion.*

Fooled Again.—"Didn't I give you a piece of pie last week?" demanded the cooking-school graduate. "I didn't expect to see you again so soon."

"I fooled you, ma'am," replied the tramp. "I didn't eat it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Enthusiasm.—"How did your act take amateur night?"

"Great. When I sang the first verse they yelled 'Fine!' and when I sang the next they yelled 'Imprisonment!'"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Wise Course.—THE AUTHOR—"Would you advise me to get out a small edition?"

THE PUBLISHER—"Yes; the smaller the better. The more scarce a book is at the end of four or five centuries the more money you realize from it."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

One Best Bet.—PLAINTIFF (in lawsuit)—"So you think I will get the money, do you?"

HIS COUNSEL—"I think we will get it."—*Puck.*

Time to Go.—"Pa, is a vessel a boat?"

"Er—yes—you may call it that."

"Well, what kind of a boat is a blood-vessel?"

"It's a life-boat. Now run away to bed."—*Boston Transcript.*

He Would.—"When they take woman away from the co-educational college," said the speaker, "what will follow?"

"I will," cried a voice from the audience.—*Success.*

In the Swim.—A reviewer in the New York *Nation* illustrates his own comments on a certain new volume of essays by a story that is worth putting into circulation. Three hearers, he says, of the admired Dr. X., were talking in the vestibule after the sermon. "We must admit," remarked the first, "that the doctor dives deeper into his subject than any other preacher." "Yes," said the second, "and stays under longer." "And comes up drier," added the third.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

The Latest.—"What are her days at home?"

"Oh, a society leader has no days at home any more. Nowadays she has her telephone hours."—*Smart Set.*

Lucky.—"Have pity on a poor, lame man who is hungry and cold."

"Stranger, think yourself lucky. You're only cold in one leg; I'm cold in both."—*Pele Mele.*

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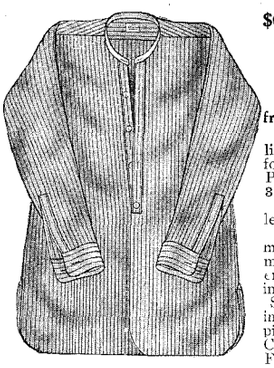

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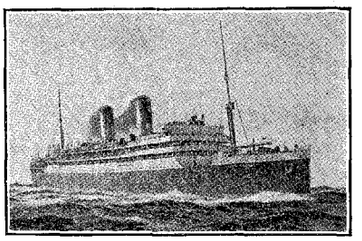

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Reckless.—The chief of the clan of McIntosh once had a dispute with a cabby over the fare.

"Do you know who I am?" the Highlander asked angrily. "I am the McIntosh."

"I don't care if you are an umbrella," retorted the cabby. "I'll have my rights."—*Argonaut.*

A Sad Thought.—VISITOR—"And you always did your daring robberies single-handed? Why didn't you have a pal?"

PRISONER—"Well, sir, I wuz afraid he might turn out to be dishonest."—*Toledo Blade.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

July 2.—Three brigades of Union troops attack a Confederate force of five regiments at Martinsburg, Va., driving them from their position.

The Legislature of Western Virginia organizes at Wheeling.

July 3.—The Military Board of Arkansas issues a call for 10,000 men to repel invasion.

July 4.—Congress meets in Washington in special session. The President asks for at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000.

July 5.—The Confederate troops in Missouri under Governor Jackson, encounter 1,500 Union forces under Colonel Sigel, the latter retreating after a sharp action.

July 6.—Major-General Fremont is given command of the Western Department, including Illinois and the States between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

July 7.—A slight encounter occurs at Great Falls above Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 16.—Former President Diaz arrives at Vigo, Spain, and receives the greetings of King Alfonso.

June 17.—Premier Laurier defends reciprocity in a speech in London.

June 18.—Three aviators meet death in the European circuit race from Paris to London.

June 19.—John Hays Hammond, Special Ambassador from the United States to the coronation of King George, arrives at London and is dined at Buckingham Palace.

June 21.—The second division of the Atlantic fleet, led by the *Louisiana*, Admiral Badger's flagship, arrives at Kiel, and the Admiral dines with the Emperor.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 16.—Henry T. Oxnard, in the Sugar investigation before the Committee of the House, admits that the price-cutting of the Sugar Trust in the Missouri River territory, in 1901, was designed to kill the beet sugar industry.

June 17.—Representative Payne makes a bitter attack upon the Democratic Wool Tariff Bill.

June 19.—Telegrams of congratulation are received by President Taft from the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding. Many thousands of guests are received by the President and Mrs. Taft, on the White House lawn.

June 20.—The House, by 221 to 100, passes the Underwood Wool Tariff Bill.

June 21.—President Taft, in a special message to Congress, urges legislation to check dangerous drug frauds.

Senator Root, in a speech in the Senate, announces his intention of voting for the administration reciprocity measure.

Democrats and Insurgent Republicans unite to pass a resolution directing the Finance Committee in the Senate to report on the Wool Bill by July 10.

GENERAL

June 17.—Detective Burns and James Hassick, of Los Angeles, are indicted at Indianapolis on charges of kidnaping John J. McNamara, the accused labor leader.

June 21.—The White Star steamer *Olympic*, the largest ship afloat, arrives in New York.

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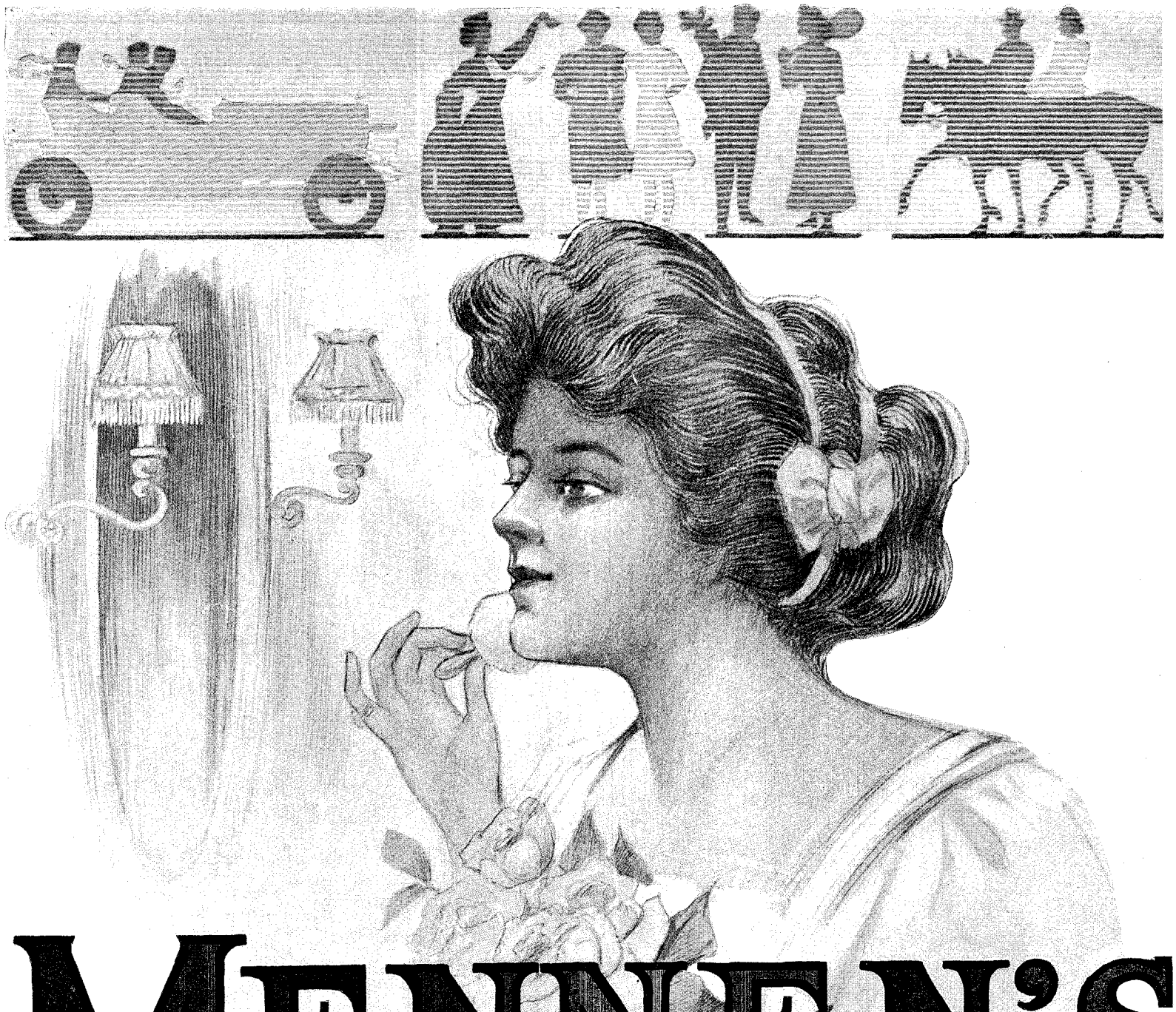

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